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AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

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CINEMA
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VOL. V NO. 130 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1917. TWO ANNAS

"THE ONLY FORM OF GOVERNMENT:" SEE PAGE 6.

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Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
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Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
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Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
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INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000
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Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.
Security unquestioned.
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For prospectus, etc., please apply to
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GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
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INDIA'S
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Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
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EXCELLENT CUSINE,
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MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES.

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FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF BUILDING PLOTS, on the Sea Face, at Mahim Bazar Road, occupying one of the Best positions in this healthy locality and affording a unique opportunity for securing charming Seaside Residences in Bombay.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 10th day of June, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following pieces of land eminently situated for building sea side residences abutting on the sea shore at Mahim situate at Mahim Bazar Road:—
1. All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 2,165 square yards or thereabouts forming part of Collector's New Survey No. 1547 and bounded on the North and West by sea shore, on the South by the land secondly described and on the East by a passage.
2. All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 2,602 square yards forming part of the Collector's New Survey No. 1547, and bounded on the West by the sea shore, on the North by the piece of land hereinbefore firstly described, on the South by the piece of land hereinafter thirdly described and on the East by a passage.
3. All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 2,301 square yards forming part of Collector's New Survey No. 1547 and bounded on the West by the sea shore, on the East by a passage, on the North by the piece of land hereinbefore secondly described and on the South by the piece of land hereinafter fourthly described.
4. All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 2,522 square yards forming part of the Collector's New Survey No. 1547 and bounded on the West by the sea shore, on the East by a passage, on the North by the piece of land hereinbefore thirdly described and on the South by the vacant land of the Vendor.
All the above plots are Pension and Tax Tenure and the Vendor pays to the Collector of Bombay in respect of his whole land containing about 31,962 square yards of which the above plots form part an annual ground rent of Rs. 13-5-1.
Plot No. 1 has a direct sea frontage of 150 feet and Plots Nos. 2, 3 and 4 have a sea frontage of 95 feet, 97 feet and 93 feet respectively. These Plots are situated on the seaside behind Mr. Batha's and Mr. Dubash's Bungalows, and are within an easy walk from Matunga Railway Station.
For the plan of the property and for further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Vendor, at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immoveable Property situate at Kassar Gulley (Copper Smith Lane) at Masgaon.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bhikaji Ramji Warekar sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of June, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 129 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Kassar Gulley (Copper Smith Lane) outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 138, 127 and New No. 11442, 11453 Old Survey No. 205, 206 and New Survey No. 3483 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 5263 and Street No. 3, 5, 7 and bounded on or towards the East and South by the Road, on or towards the West by the Kassar Gulley, on or towards the North by the land of Dhakji Gunesh.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya attorneys for Mortgagee at their office 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st June, 1917.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) AT PREMISES NO. 28, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, LATELY IN OCCUPATION OF MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.
Auction Sale of specially selected and made to order rich teak and blackwood furniture by well-known makers, including rich silk lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, rich specially made to order mirrored cabinets, rich almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, Roll top table, dinner waggons, dining table, Robert pattern dining chairs, sideboard, corner cabinets, hat stand, revolving book case, revolving chairs, watnots marble top centre tables, writing tables, single and double wooden cots, low and easy chairs, gramophone stands, meat safe, dirty cloth basket, rich silk purdahs, marble statues on pillars, pictures, rich glass and porcelainware, etc., etc.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st June, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at the above premises, specially selected and made to order rich teak and blackwood furniture by well-known makers comprising rich silk lined complete drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, rich specially made to order cabinet, rich mirror door almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, Roll top table, dinner waggon, dining table, mirror side board, corner cabinets, hatstands, revolving book case, revolving chairs, watnots, marble top center tables, writing tables and chairs, single and double wooden cots, cane low and easy chairs, gramophone stand, meatsafe, dirty cloth basket, rich silk purdah, marble statues on pillars, engraving pictures, rich glass and porcelainware etc., etc.
Catalgoues are published and the property is on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st June, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 2nd inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
The property of a European gentleman consisting of dining table and chairs, tumbwaiter, cup boards, book case, teapoys, chest of drawers, sofa, linen basket, bentwood chairs, meatsafe, brass and iron bedsteads, glass and crockeryware, etc.
AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 10 H.P. French Charron motor car in good working order.
1 5-seated Darracque motor car.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 1st June, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF 115 PACKAGES DRY GINGER.
On SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO. Auctioneers will sell by order of Thakur Champsey Dossa at his shop at Vad Gadi and on account and at the risk of Sheth Ramanlal Manchlal,
45 Packages Dry Ginger.
S. S. "AGOSIMARU."
100 Packages Dry Ginger,

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st June, 1917.

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Booksellers & Publishers
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cures all kinds of pain.
TRY IT
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Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

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Local .. .. .. Rs. 30 per annum
Up country .. .. Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

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WANTED—Persons desirous of obtaining appointments are requested to apply with one anna stamp, who are in a position of securing you a suitable post. HOLLER'S SERVICE SECURING SYNDICATE, 8, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA. 8317

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]VICE SECURING SYN[illegible]s posts for persons [illegible]closing an anna stamp [illegible]reet, Calcutta. 8316

DR. CAR[illegible] D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock [illegible] near French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8292

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt. Reliable, and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chaw[illegible]. Bombay. B

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An UNDERGRADUATE with Science as an ASSISTANT MASTER F. G. A. V. School, Dhundhuka. Apply sharp with testimonials. Pay Rs. 40-2-50 p.m. M. P. LAVINGIA, Chairman, Dhundhuka Municipality. 8237

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY for service in England, a smart young TABLE BOY, willing to do general work outside table hours. Mahomedan preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 829, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8334

WANTED for employment at the BOMBAY WIRELESS STATION, a EUROPEAN or ANGLO-INDIAN MECHANIC. Good knowledge of fitting and turning essential. Pay Rs. 150 rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 200 per mensem with free quarters. Apply in person with certificates of previous employment to the Undersigned. G. A. HOPKINS, Superintendent Telegraph Engineering, Bombay Division. 8308

APPLICATIONS are invited for vacancies as ASSISTANT ELECTRICIANS, salary Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 110 with prospects. Applicants are required to have had practical experience in running Oil and Steam Engines, Dynamos and maintaining Batteries. They must possess a Boiler Act Certificate. Local applicants should apply in person with their original testimonials. ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT, P. W. D., Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. 8335

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort. Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE at Railway Institute Jetalsar, a SCHIEDMAYER SQUARE PIANO. Price Rs. 350 open to offers. Apply to MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, G. I. P. State Railway, Gondal. 8536 7969

TO BE LET

TO LET—GODOWNS small and big at Dalal Street, Fort. Apply to Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA and DIVAN, 109, Medows Street. 8340

PUBLIC NOTICES

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

OF 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

MEMBERS are notified that the Stores will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 4th June, H. M. King Emperor's Birthday. 8331

NOTICE.

AN original conveyance dated 17th February, 1905, from Framji Dadabhoy Oliaji to Jairam Nana Pavasker is missing for a month. Any one who may hand it over to the undersigned within four days will be duly rewarded.

JAIRAM NANA.

No. 93, (Cave) Street. 8329

NOTIFICATION BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

JUNE 14 should be observed as the Bombay War Loan Day and all schools should have a whole holiday on that day. There is no objection to concerts, sports, or other form of entertainment being organised on the day and the public being admitted for payment. The amounts thus realised may be deposited as War Loan in the name of the school and the interest thereon devoted to the award of an annual prize for special excellence in games, etc.

(Sd.) J. G. COVERNTON,
Director of Public Instruction.
28th May, 1917. 8332

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Motilal Mansions, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 9th June, 1917, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1916.
2nd.—To declare a dividend.
3rd.—To approve of the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Gokuldas Gordhandas Parekh as a Director in place of the late Mr. Gulabchand Motichand Damania.
4th.—To appoint or re-elect Director.
5th.—To appoint an Auditor or Auditors and fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

KOTHARI, SUTARIA & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 29th May, 1917.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Saturday, the 9th June, 1917, to Saturday, the 23rd June, 1917, both days inclusive. 8327

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay Fire Insurance Association. 7990

RUSSIAN 1917 5 p. c. LIBERTY LOAN.

(ISSUED AT 85 AND REDEEMABLE AT PAR)

SUBSCRIPTION to the above Loan is now open and will continue until the 26th of June.

The Russian 5 per cent. Liberty Loan is issued for an unlimited amount and is not convertible before 1927.

Issue price Rbls. 85 per Rbls. 100 nominal and bears interest at 5 per cent. free of all Russian taxes.

Will be repaid in full at par by the end of 55 years by yearly drawings beginning from December 1922.

Coupons payable half-yearly in March and September.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank, Bombay, now accepts applications for this Loan, will transmit same to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission and will quote specially favourable rates for Russian Exchange besides giving subscribers every facility in the way of advances against the bonds

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1325.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th May, 1917.

APPLICATIONS for a State technical scholarship are invited from candidates in the Bombay Presidency who are willing to undergo a course of instruction in Glass-making. In the event of two scholarships being available, the second will be given for the study of Sanitary Engineering and Sewage disposal.

2. The scholarships will be each of the value of £150 a year and will be tenable for two years. On good cause being shown, the scholarships may be continued for a third year.

3. Unless the candidate selected for Glass-making already possesses some practical experience of a Glass Factory in this country, he will be required to undergo a preliminary training in this country for one year before he is allowed to proceed to Europe. For this purpose he will be attached to a Glass Factory in India. In the case of the second scholarship, arrangements for the preliminary training will be made under the Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality to whom the scholar will be attached for one year before he is permitted to proceed to Europe. During the above period of training the scholars will be paid a stipend of about Rs. 75 per mensem and the usual travelling allowance from and to the place of their residence. They will also receive second-class passages to Europe and similar return passages to India if they have duly complied with the regulations under which they hold the scholarships.

4. Candidates must be physically strong. Those applying for the scholarship in Glass-making should possess a technical training in general Chemistry and some experience in and knowledge of the Chemical side of Glass-making; while those for the second scholarship should be Bachelors of Engineering of the Bombay University and their age should not be more than 25 years on 21st June, 1917. The age limit does not apply to candidates for the first scholarship.

5. Each application must be accompanied by evidence showing that the candidate is a *bona fide* native of the Bombay Presidency, and that he is a man of good character and is intelligent and industrious, and showing his exact age on 21st June 1917. A certificate of physical capacity to undergo the course of life and study which the candidate will have to follow in India or England, signed or countersigned by a Presidency or Civil Surgeon; a statement showing his native place, parentage (father's name and occupation), academic and practical qualifications, and prospects of employment on return; and a declaration from his parent or guardian that he is willing to send to the Education Adviser for Indian students to the Secretary of State in London a sum of £15 for initial expenses should also be submitted.

6. The selected candidates must satisfy the Director of Public Instruction that they are well able to write, speak, and understand English.

7. The scholars will, while in England, be subject to the rules printed below this Notification, so far as they are applicable, as laid down by the Secretary of State for India for the guidance of the Government of India technical scholars, and to such further regulations as may, from time to time, be made for their guidance by the Secretary of State. They will be expected, on their arrival in England, to fall in with the arrangements made for them by Government.

8. Applications will be received by the Director of Public Instruction up to the 21st June, 1917, and unless they are complete in all the respects mentioned above, they will be liable to be refused.

9. All the certificates, etc., submitted with the applications should be in original (with a true copy of each certificate signed by the applicant).

10. After the selection of the scholars has been made, their names will be notified in the "Bombay Government Gazette," and they will then receive such further instructions as may appear to Government to be necessary, as regards the scholarships, study in India and Europe, duration of the periods of study, passage to and from England, travelling allowance, etc.

11. Before the scholars leave India to take up their scholarships, their parents or guardians will be required to show that they have sent to the Educational Adviser for Indian students to the Secretary of State in London a sum of £15 for initial expenses.

12. The scholars must depend upon their own exertions to make their living on return to India. Government do not undertake to provide them with employment.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

G. A. THOMAS,
Secretary to Government.

RULES FOR INDIAN GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL SCHOLARS IN ENGLAND.

1. All Government scholars are required to avail themselves of the information and advice which the Educational Adviser for Indian students to the Secretary of State, and the Local Advisers at University centres are in a position to give them, and to apply to their Local Adviser for instructions as regards their studies and in any circumstances of difficulty. The Local Advisers at Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow have charge of Government scholars studying at those Universities. Scholars studying elsewhere will be under the charge of the Local Adviser in London. He is the proper person to bring before the Educational Adviser for Inidan students any matter requiring the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

2 Every scholar should on reaching England at once report himself to the Local Adviser in London at 21, Cromwell Road, S.W. Accommodation for new arrivals is provided in that house. After seeing the Local Adviser in London, and consulting with him in regard to his course of study, he should also call on the Educational Adviser for Indian students to the Secretary of State at the India Office.

3. Every scholar must obey all instructions which he may receive, either through the Educational Adviser for Indian students to the Secretary of State or through his Local Adviser, and must consult his Local Adviser regularly in regard to his work. No course of study will be sanctioned which does not provide for an adequate practical training. Any course which has received the sanction of the Secretary of State will not be changed without similar sanction.

4 Every scholar must from time to time, whenever the Local Adviser requires it, submit a certificate from the proper College or University authority, or from any other authority under whom he is working, showing that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

5. Every scholar must give a written undertaking that he will devote himself exclusively, during the tenure of his scholarship, to the study of the subject for which his scholarship was granted, and that he will

*Supported by a Magistrate's certificate.

†Supported by extracts from the Birth Register in a Mamlatdar's Kachery or from the School or College Register, signed by the authorities concerned.

PUBLIC NOTICES

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.
(Continued.)

return to India on its termination, and there continue to devote himself to the industry which he has studied. Any scholar who neglects his studies, or tries to work for any other profession concurrently, will render himself liable to forfeiture of his scholarship.

6. Every scholar will be required to keep a concise diary, to be submitted at the end of each term to his Local Adviser, and to be forwarded through the Local Adviser at the end of each academic year to the Secretary of State for transmission to India.

7. Scholars will be expected to continue their studies during vacations with the exception of three weeks in each year. Vacation study should, as far as possible, take the form of practical work.

8. Plans for vacation work, accompanied by a complete estimate of any extra expenses for fees or travelling involved, should be sent in to the Local Adviser six weeks before the end of any academic term. Scholars are not entitled to any subsistence allowance in addition to the scholarship allowance during time spent on vacation work, but a scholar who receives permission to visit the Continent may, if the Secretary of State for India in Council considers that the circumstances render it desirable, be granted a subsistence allowance calculated at such rate as the Secretary of State may decide.

9. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the scholar's allowance will be paid quarterly in advance by the India Office to the Local Adviser under whose charge he is. It will begin from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England, and the Local Adviser will disburse it to the scholar in such instalments as convenience may indicate. Three months after the date of reporting arrival, the amount to the ensuing official Quarter Day* will be paid to the Local Adviser, and subsequent payments will be made in advance on or after each official Quarter Day. The allowance will, except in special cases, be at the rate of £150 a year.

10. Every scholar is required to lodge with the Educational Advisor for Indian students to the Secretary of State, before his arrival in England, the sum of £15 for initial expenses. He will have no claim to payment of any instalment of his scholarship until this deposit has been made.

11. Charges for University and College fees, premiums for practical training, and the necessary expenses of scholars by second class, or by third class if no second be available, will, if sanctioned, be defrayed by the Secretary of State. Applications for payment of all these charges should be made through the Local Adviser. But charges for private tuition, unless specially sanctioned, for books, instruments, hotel bills and medical attendance, must be paid by the scholar himself.

12. No claim can be admitted for the payment of any expenditure unless the scholar has obtained *previous* sanction from the Secretary of State.

13. The scholarship is granted in the first instance for two years, unless the Secretary of State in the exercise of his discretion sees reason to terminate it sooner. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to comply with the rules here set forth. It may be terminated at any time if a scholar fails in health or conduct. It may also be extended for a third year or longer, if the Secretary of State decides that such an extension is required to complete the scholar's training.

14. On the expiration of the scholarship a scholar is provided by the India Office with a free second class passage to India, and he should apply for it without delay through his Local Adviser. He is not entitled to make his own passage arrangements and to claim an allowance in lieu from the India Office. If a scholarship be forfeited, or if it be resigned before completion of its term, or if the holder of it, on completion of its term declines to return to India when instructed to do so, the scholar will lose his claim to a free passage back to India.

*Note.—The official Quarter Days are the 1st of January, the 1st of April, the 1st of July and the 1st of October. 8328

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S S "SIAM MARU" having arrived in Bombay from Japan via Hongkong Singapore, Penang, Port Swettenham and Colombo, the Consigness of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards, of Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise, they will not be entertained.

M. UCHIYAMA, Agent,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay, 31st May, 1917.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of LAKHBAI, widow of PUNSHI SAMAT, late of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

MEGHBAI widow of DEVJI PUNSHI, of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant residing at Mandvi Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 28th day of May, 1917.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
8333 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MEHERBAI, widow of FAKIRJI JAMASJI ADAJANIA, the sole executrix of the last Will and Testament of FAKIRJI JAMASJI ADAJANIA, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the undermentioned property.

Any person having any claim to or interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in Motilal Building, No. 3, Khetwadi Main Road, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuage and tenement standing thereon situate lying and being at Ropa Lane, Chandanwadi, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 785 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's old No. 580, New No. 2765 Old Survey No. 69, New Survey No. 8215, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3237, Street No. 7 and bounded on or towards the North partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property formerly of Nusserwanji Muncherji and now of Salebhai Karimbhai Barodawalla on or towards the South by the property formerly of Andiaru Hormasji Bhicaji but now of Julekhabai Haji Musa on or towards the East partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property formerly of Sorabji Cursetji but now of Mohunji Valji on or towards the West by Ropa Lane Chandanwadi and which premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 31st day of May, 1917.

MANEK DASTOOR & Co.,
8330 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAMRAO HARISCHANDRA MANTRI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to Mr. V. D. Kamat, Pleader, High Court of Bombay.

Any person or persons having any interest or claim in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in Motilal Building, No. 3, Khetwadi Main Road, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground forming portion of a large piece of land, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7979, containing by admeasurement 442 square yards, belonging to Mr. Jagannath Gopinath, the Fazendar thereof, near Gaumdevi, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 2756 (1), 2752 (2), Street Nos. 10 and 10A and bounded as follows:—On the East by the passage of the Oart, on the West by the Gaumdevi Road, on the North partly by the property of Mahadev Jeti Kini and partly by the property of Krishnarao Harischandra Mantri, and on the South partly by the passage and partly by the property bearing No. 2758 and secondly described in this Schedule.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground forming portion of a large piece of land, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7979, containing by admeasurement 110 square yards, belonging to Mr. Jagannath Gopinath, the Fazendar thereof, near Gaumdevi, outside the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 2758, Street No. 12 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Dhunjibhoy Kikabhoy, on the West by the property of Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri, on the North by the property firstly described in this Schedule and on the South by the property of Tara Bapu.

B. B. PATHARE,
for V. D. Kamat,
Pleader, High Court.
8339

AMUSEMENTS.

ELDORADO,

ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH PAR EXCELLENCE.

After last week's delirious success of

MACISTE ALPINO

and as per general request the above World Famed Film will still be exhibited this week.

DON'T FORGET.

LAST NIGHT LAST NIGHT

therefore don't miss this Golden Opportunity

Everything under entire European Management.

Lamington Road. Tele. No. 1304.

TO-NIGHT.

the most Enthralling 3rd Instalment of the UNIVERSAL'S latest Serial

LIBERTY LIBERTY

with a quite new two reel screaming comic never before shown in Bombay featuring

CHARLES CHAPLIN

and further

A CHANCE TO WIN

any one of the great 1,000 prizes in the WAR LOAN LOTTERY, of which every day in the 7 o'clock show, one ticket is given away as a prize.

AT

NEW ALEXANDRA.

Near Crawford Market.

Telephone No. 1882.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents the Eminent Stars

HARRY CORSON CLARKE

AND

MARGARET DALE OWEN

IN THE

BANDMAN REPERTORY Co.

20 LONDON ARTISTES 20

For a short season only in the latest London and New York successes.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

Friday June 1st and Saturday June 2nd at 9-30 p. m.

Sunday 3rd Half Price Matinee at 6 p.m.

First production of

"POTASH & PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY"

A Sequel to "Potash and Perlmutter" and even funnier.

Now playing to enormous houses in London.

Monday & Tuesday June 4th & 5th

Oscar Wildes Brilliant Comedy

"THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST."

Wednesday June 6th

"THE ROTTERS"

Prices Rs. 5 to 1. Plan at ROSE & Co.

From 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily! Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.

START THE NEW MONTH WELL BY SEEING THE PRESENT PICTURE BILL ON ITS LAST NIGHT.

A sentimental Romance:

"LOVE NEVER DIES."

A stern uncle and a wicked man come in turn between a sweet girl and the man she loves. The story concerns life on the operatic stage and is very fascinating.

"HOW DO YOU FEEL."

The doctor sent two prescriptions to the wrong parties. The one who had a week to live was advised to marry, and the healthy man was told to say his prayers! A film with really comic situations.

The latest

PATHE GAZETTE

ANOTHER SPLENDID PROGRAMME STARTS TO-MORROW.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

THE KING OF TONICS

FOR

MAHARAJAS AND PRINCES ONLY.

PATENT PREPARATIONS FOR TONIC.

TONIC PILLS.—Known as "King of Tonics". These are the only safe and realiable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indiscretions and loss of vitality.

They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood.

These pills have been found to be the safest cure for nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag and all the exhaustive diseases due to excesses.

These are invaluable in weak digestion. In short they supply everything what a man should have.

Pills No. 1 Quantity 200 value Rs. 500 (five hundred.)

Pills No. 2 Quantity 200 value Rs. 500.

Pills for a weeks' trial Rs. 15.

SPECIALIST FOR PILES AND FISTULA

Piles and Fistula cured without operation by internal treatment and without least trouble to patients. No restriction as regards diet. Testimonials from Native Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, &c., Please enclose 1 anna stamp for reply. Eight days' medicine cost Rs. 10 as trial.

Dr. DUBAL.

Near Girgaum Tram Terminus, BOMBAY.

SANTI OIL.

To be used externally.

Guaranteed sure, genuine and permanent cure for Nervous Debility of any nature and standing whatever may be the cause, this oil acts as a marvel, restores natural vigour and also rejuvenates old men. For particulars apply to:—

The "Health Home" P. O. Samta, Bengal. (Dept. B 2.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

FOR THE PICK OF THE WORLD'S BEST PICTURES

EMPIRE CINEMA 6-30 8-30 10 P. M.

BOMBAY'S LARGEST AND MOST PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSE
SITUATED IN VICTORIA SQUARE, BORI BUNDER, BOMBAY'S HUB CENTRE.
TRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE CITY STOP AT THE DOOR.

EMPIRE CINEMA.

The Greatest Series of Life Dramas ever shown

WHO'S GUILTY? by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

This Week a film on the Problem of DIVORCE.

"THE SILENT SHAME."

Ann Nilsson and Tom Moore.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN AT THE THEATRE

The Great Comedians latest Comedy.

The Empire holds the exclusive rights for showing Chaplins Latest Fun Creations.

PATHE'S GAZETTE

The News in Pictures from Blighty.

COOL, CLEAN AND COMFORTABLE

HOLD YOUR PEACE UNTIL SATURDAY THE 2ND JUNE,
and be ready to see another Wonderful, remarkable and revolutionary film at the leading Cinema

ELDORADO

THE DAUGHTER OF DARKNESS 2nd
and
THE DAUGHTER OF DARKNESS 3rd

They are two complete Series of 5 parts (6000 ft.) each

THEREFORE DON'T FORGET
SATURDAY 2nd JUNE DAUGHTER OF DARKNESS 2nd
SATURDAY 9th JUNE DAUGHTER OF DARKNESS 3rd

The above film is full of sensation and wonder and has an extraordinary plot to grip one's attention.

SEE THE COURAGE OF A LADY

Every scene a triumph—Every foot a thrill.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.

The Savage Eyes
AND
Hands of Hate
No Head. No Feet
? ?
What
?
MARVEL AT
PATHE'S
The SHIELDING SHADOW

THE WONDER SERIAL
FEATURING
GRACE DARMOND
LEON BARY
RALPH KELLARD

The most thoroughly human mystery serial in film history and the most fascinating.

Here is a vivid, soul probing screen story, without for a moment losing its genuine human touch. Thousands of picture lovers of Bombay who puzzled over the identity of THE LAUGHING MASK are confronted by a newer and greater mystery in

The Shielding Shadow

Story by George B. Seitz.
Novelized by Randall Parrish.

See this latest of the $5,000,000 PATHE serial programme. Read the story in this paper and then see the pictures at

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. Daily
POPULAR PRICES.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to loose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hai and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, thoroughly antiseptic, germ killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.
V. P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co
No. 155, (Dept. C. I.) Jooma Musjid,
MARKET BOMBAY.

A DELICIOUS FLAVOR

The secret
VANHELLER

A vanila flavouring cheaper than vanila but far superior to it.

1½ oz. bottle, As. 10.
5 " " Re. 1-8.

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Agents:

KOTHARI SUTARIA & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

R. S. UNANI'S SPECIFIC.

This medicine is an invaluable specific. It allays burning in the urethra and cures long-standing cases of a well-known disease of that organ in three days. I invite the attention of those who require this sort of Medicine, to give me a trial and judge for themselves of the value of this Medicine. (Price—1 Rupee).

DR. REHMTOOLLA SULEMANJEE.
Corner of Grant Road, Play House,
Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 EVERY EVENING 6-30

A Modern and one of the best acted and High class French Dramas.

"ZYTE"

with MLLE. ROBINNE in the chief role assisted by some of the best artistes of the COMEDIE FRANCAISE.

5000 Ft. of French Acting.

"LUKE'S SPEEDY CLUB LIFE."

THE EXCELSIOR—The Coolest Spot in Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 30th

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	600
" " Sales of East Indian	1,500
" " Imports	15,000
Mid. Americans	14,25+15
Egyptian F. G. F.	26.50 Unchgd.
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Closed
New Orleans 10 a.m.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 30th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
May	13.76	
May-June	13.58	+11
June-July	13.49	
July-Aug	13.42	
Aug.-Sept.	13.22	+12
Sept.-Oct.	13.01	
Oct.-Nov.	12.82	
Nov.-Dec.	12.71	
Dec.-Jan.	12.67	+14
Jan.-Feb.	12.64	
Feb.-Mar.	12.58	
Mar.-Apl.	12.50	
Apl.-May	12.45	+12
May-June	12.40	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 30th

Months.	To-day's closing price
May	13.99+34
May-June	13.74+27
June-July	13.61+23
July-Aug.	13.52—22
Aug.-Sept.	13.31+21
Sept.-Oct.	13.09+20
Oct.-Nov.	12.87+19
Nov.-Dec.	12.76+18
Dec.-Jan.	12.71+18
Jan.-Feb.	12.67+17
Feb.-Mar.	12.62+18
March-April	12.55+17
April-May	..
May-June	..

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, May 30th.

Months.	To-day's price.	
May	25.05	—10
July	24.20	
Nov.	21.70	—20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 30th.

M. G. Bengal Good	11.17	
" " Fully Good	11.35	
" " Fine	11.60	
" No. 1 Oomra Good	11.77	
" " " Fully Good	12 05	
" " " Fine	12.20	+15
" Broach Good	13.34	
" " Fully Good	13.52	
" " Fine	13.86	
" Scinde Good	11.42	
" " Fully Good	11.60	
" " Fine	11.86	

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, May 30th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 1,20,00,000:—

Rs.			Rs.
54,000	were allotted to Calcutta		99,000
45,000	" " to Bombay		
"	" " to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 5/32		
" Bombay	at 1/4 5/32		
Min Rate Received	Calcutta	56%	above that rate in full.
	Bombay		

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.			Rs
1,13,000	were allotted	to Calcutta	7,89,000
5,63,000	" "	to Bombay	
1,13,000	" "	to Madras	
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 1/4.		
" Bombay	at 1/4 1/4.		
Min. Rate Received	Calcutta	56%	above that rate in full.
	Bombay		

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.			Rs.
15,16,000	were allotted	to Calcutta	1,11,12,000
80,97,000	" "	to Bombay	
14,99,000	" "	to Madras	
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 5/32.		
" Bombay	at 1/4 5/32.		
Min Rate Received	Calcutta	56%	above that rate in full
	Bombay		

	Rs.
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	1,20,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week	1,20,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 29th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
" Exports to Great Britain	15,000
" " to Continent	7,000
Futures at New York July	21 49+21
" " Oct.	21.09+18
" " Jan.	21.20+17
Spot Cotton at New York	21.25+10
" " New Orleans	21 00+13
Futures at New Orleans July	20.98+ 3
" " Oct.	20 .8+13
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10½
Demand Bills	4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars	74 5/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 29th.

Bar Silver Spot	37 7/8
Closing Tone of silver:—Quiet—featureless.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bill 3 months	5 1/8
" " " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	3 3/4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	55½ Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	45
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	68 —½
Government Securities 3%	59
Ex On London at Paris Francs	.27 18+3

London, May 30th.

Bar Silver Spot	38

WAR LOANS.

London, May 29th.

3½% 1925—1928	£87	Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	£91½	
5% New	£94 1/2	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 29th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	36/9
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	36/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat	37/6
Wheat White Delhi Afloat	36/6
Wheat Red Delhi Afloat	36/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 1 Afloat	36/9

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Afloat	83

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gurzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton April May Value	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton May	570
Toria Rapeseed per ton April-May Sellers	600

LINSEED.

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton May-June Value	600
Linseed Calcutta May Buyers	600
Tone:—Firm.	

COTTONSEED.

Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£138
Standard Copper (3 M. B. Nominal	£130
Hard Spelter Nominal	£42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, July-sept.	19|9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay July-Sept.	20
do. do, Karachi July-Sept.	20/1
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept.	22/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay July-Sept.	22/6
do. do. Karachi July Sept.	22/7

London, May 30th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, July-Sept.	19/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay July-Sept.	19/10½
do. do. Karachi July-Sept.	19/11½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept.	22/3
do. do. Bombay July-Sept.	22 6
do. do. Karachi July-Sept.	22/7

London, May 29th.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cuer May-June Buyers	3/2
Plantation Fine Latex Crepe May-June Buyers	3/0½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our commercial correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 31.

The market to-day opened firm at Rs. 453 for Fine Broach July and Rs. 338 for Fine Bengal July. New Crop Good Broach April was quoted As. 430. During the day good business was done both in old and new crops and Fine Broach July advanced to Rs. 458, while Good Broach April touched Rs. 437. Towards the close prices eased down, and the market closed irregular as under.

For ready cotton the market has been strong and there has been a good enquiry all round. The Room Rates of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association for ready cotton show a considerable advance in most descriptions since yesterday. A large business has been done in ready.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	July		452/3
Fine Khamgaon-Akola	July		413
Fine M. G. Bengal	July		339
Good M. G. Westerns	June-July		420
Good H. G. Westerns	June-July		405
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	June July		428
Good M. G. Coompta	June-July		431
Good M. G. Miraj	June-July		428

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April 1918,		432
Fully Good Bengal	January 1918		327

Prices for New Crop are net the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9.30 P.M.

Fine M. G. Bengal	July		338
Fine M. G. Broach	July		452

NEW CROP.

F. G. M. G. Bengal	January		326
Good Broach	April		431/½

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 31st MAY 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery.
H. G. Rajputana		312	302		Ready.
M. G. Bengals	344	344	324		"
M. G. Scinde Punjab	347	337	327		"
M. G. Hinguughat, Wardha		432	410		"
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee		422	410		"
M. G. Yeotmal		4.9	391		"
M. G. Dhamangum Poolgaum		405	390		"
M. G. Akola, Khamgaum, Fair Staple		404	379		"
M. G. Amraoti		402	377		"
M. G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple"				429	"
M. G. Broach		415	441	437	"
M. G. Muttia		369	361		"
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				430	"
M. G. Westerns				420	"
H. G. Westerns				412	"
M. G. Coompta				432	"
M. G. Kadi Viramgam		445	440		"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE, CO., LD

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 31st May, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	..	..	340	..	1/25th Jan. 18
" (H G)	340	330	318	..	Ready
Bengals (M G)	..	342	..	..	1/25th July 17
	..	..	..	..	
Scinde-Punjab (M G)	342	334	324	..	Ready
	..	345	..	..	1 25th July 17
Kadi Viramgam (M.G.) (G.S.)	..	440	435	..	Ready
	..	432	424	..	Ready
Akola Shamg Kaonja (M G)	..	398	373	..	Ready
	..	415	..	..	1/25th July 17
Oomrawatee description (M G)	..	396	371	..	Ready
Dhamangaum	..	400	385	..	Ready
Poolgaum (M G)	..	405	390	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M G)	..			..	
Nagpore Kamptl (M G)	..	415	403	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	..	417	405	..	Ready
Broach (M G)	..	442	418	434	Ready
	..	444	..	..	1/25th July 17
	..	..	..	440	1/25th April 18
Mathia (M.G.)	..	346	351	..	Ready
Whdhwan (M.G.) (G.S.)	..	430	415	..	Ready
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	434	Ready & June/July 17
Sawgd, Dharwar	..	..	..	430	Ready
	..	..	..	435	June/July 17
Westerns, M.G.)	..	..	..	420	Ready
	..	..	..	414	June/July 17
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	410	Ready & June/July 17
Coompta (M.G.)	..	..	..	432	
	..	..	..	438	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 30th May:—

Cotton	5,225 bales.
Wheat	61,631 cwts.
Linseed	5,631 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc	4,239 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	5,116 "
Rice	3,581 "
Myrabollams	892 "
Cottonseed	226 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	1,311 "
Joowar	180 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	1,591 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, May 31st—6 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Ready. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 0 0	6 6 6
" White Cawnpore 76-80	42 0 0	6 6 6
" Karachi Bangla	43 0 0	6 6 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 14 0	7 4 0
" Brown Cawnpore	6 12 0	7 2 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 5 0	8 10 0
" Brown Thin	7 4 0	7 10 0
Teelseed White 85.15	42 0 0	8 4 0
" Gajar 75.25	40 0 0	8 0 0
" Gajar 50.50	38 0 0	7 12 0
" Black	36 0 0	7 8 0
Poppyseed, White	6 14 0	7 6 0
Groundnuts	38 0 0	8 0 0
Mowrasseed	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jawa	31 0 0	4 8 0
Arandia	29 0 0	8 0 0

Forward,	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April-May	6 6 6	
" Aug.-Sept.	6 12 3	
Linseed May	8 10 9	
" Sept.	9 3 0	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 29th May:—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway	12	14,132
B. B. & C. I. Railway	9	10,460

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
34 Boxes sovereigns	15,00,000	Japan
1 purse rupees	600	Indian Port.

BULLION.

The silver market was steady. There is a rise of about 5 annas since the opening; London rate is 1/8 up i.e., 38d.

English Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-9.
Silver Ready E-duty 89-6.
Silver 1 Sett. Ex-duty 89-6.
Silver 2 Sett. Ex-duty 89.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.
Bank Tc. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 184½.
3 Months' Sight Francs Frcs. 191½.
D. D. on Hongkong Frcs. 177.
30 Days' Sight Hongkong Frcs. 172½.
D. D. Shanghai Frcs. 267.
30 Days' Sight Shanghai Frcs. 258½.
T. T. Japan Frs. 151½.
60 Days' Sight Japan Frs. 148½.
Bank D. D. on New York Frcs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1,929-47.
Cum Warrant 95.
Warrant 3 p. c.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small Clean pieces 67.
3 per cent. Small Clean pieces 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Mon. notice 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed Long dated 75.
4 per cent Municipal Long dated 74.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years January-July 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank Rates.
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was steady with small fluctuations.

Standards were quoted at 1,457½ Madhawjis at 1,637/8, Fazulbhoys at 617/8, Crescents at 1863, Indore Malwas at 372/8, Indian Bleachings at 260, Pearls at 432/8, Swedeshis at 1,615, Nagpurs at 2,205.

Tata Iron ordys were quoted at 235 and Defds. at 990, Katni ordy at 232/8 and Defds. at 900, Shivrajpurs at 37/8.

Central India Minings at 40, Bombay Burmas at 960, Bombay Trams at 307/8.
Tata Hydros at 1,100, Alcock at 820.

THE BARSI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LTD.

Your Directors beg to submit herewith the company was held yesterday, Sir V. D. Thakersey presiding, when the following report of the Directors was submitted and the recommendations adopted.

Your Directors beg to submit herewith Report of the Progress and operations of the Company together with the audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1916. Your Directors have the pleasure to report that in spite of the partial working of the Mills in the first four months of the year owing to shortage of hands and prevalence of plague in Barsi, the total net Profit earned during the year under report, after deducting the Agents' Commission is Rs. 56,788-13-11 which when added to Rs. 1,743-2-8 carried forward from the previous year's profits brings the total profit to Rs. 58,532-0-7. Out of the total profit of Rs. 58,532-0-7 your directors propose to carry Rs. 35,000 to Depreciation Fund for Machinery and Buildings (2) to declare a dividend of Rs. 15 per share i.e., at the rate of 6 per cent. which will absorb Rs. 20,250 (3) to grant Rs. 1,500 as Bonus to the Staff and to carry the balance of Rs. 1,782-0-7 to next year's account. The Mill machinery, buildings, stock-in-trade and stores are insured for Rs. 8,28,000.

The retiring directors Messrs. Reuben Solomon and Shankerprasad H. Desai were re-elected.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held yesterday, Mr. F. R. Joshi presiding in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas.

The Chairman said: As you are aware, we are meeting here to-day, first in an Extraordinary General Meeting for the adoption of the Actuary's Second Valuation Report, and thereafter in the usual Annual Meeting for the adoption of the Directors' Annual Report and Accounts for the past year 1916. I will, therefore, confine my remarks in the first instance to the Actuary's Valuation Report, which is for the triennium ending 31st December 1915. You must have noticed from the Report that we have made some advance over the rtsults disclosed by the Actuary's First Valuation Report, for the period ending 31st December, 1912. We had then just completed an existence of a little over four years and owing to the necessary heavy initial expenses which are heavier in the case of a Life Assurance Office business, where much money has to be spent in organising and developing Branch offices, the Actuary's Report showed a deficiency of Rs. 50,452 or a net deficiency (after deducting share capital) of Rs. 6,868, to make up which the Directors had to make a call of Rs. 5 per share which was paid by most of the shareholders. As against the abovementioned deficit of Rs. 50,452 last time, the Actuary's present Report shews a deficiency of Rs. 7,836 only. Even this deficit is reduced to the insignificant sum of Rs. 96 when, as explained in the Directors' 'Note' appended to the Actuary's Report a sum of Rs. 7,740 on account of forefeited shares, is deducted from the amount.

EXCEPTIONALLY UNFAVOURABLE TIMES.

So long, however, as there is any deficit at all, the Actuary, has rightly held that "it is not possible to grant any bonus to policy-holders or dividend to shareholders" and the Directors while fully sympathising with them at this result, hope to be pardoned for referring them to the exceptionally unfavourable times which the Company has had, in common with other similar concerns, to pass during all the three years,—1913, 1914 and 1915, covered by Valuation period. The year first named was marked by a number of bank failures and the second by the declaration and starting of the world-wide War still unhappily raging, both of which circumstances dislocated business to a large extent, which affected the new as well as (owing to lapses) the old business of the Company; whilst during the third year (1915) which happened to be the last of the triennial Valuation period fixed by its Articles, the Company has had, as you will observe from the Actuary's Report, to shew in its accounts, a depreciation of no less than Rs. 22,833 owing to the low prices of its securities as ruling in the market on the last date of that year. But for this large and unexpected depreciation there would have been a surplus of Rs. 14,997. Let me, in all earnestness, appeal to the shareholders to have a little more patience and to do all in their power to induce their friends and relations to insure their lives in the Company and to do so themselves, if possible, so as to add to its usefulness and ensure its future financial success. I may add that, acting on the advice of the Actuary, the Directors have temporarily suspended the issue of policies with participation in profits.

With these remarks, I beg to move the adoption of the Actuary's Second Valuation Report.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting was then held, when the Chairman said:

I have now much pleasure in placing before you the Annual Report and Accounts of the Company for 1916, copies of which have been distributed to all policy-holders and shareholders concerned. You will have seen from the Report that we issued 710 policies during the year for Rs. 10,40,500, as compared with 623 policies for Rs. 9 16,500 during the preceding year and that, inspite of 17 death claims amounting to Rs. 24,000 as compared with 8 for Rs. 13,000 last year and the reduction in the amount of our Life Assurance Fund at the beginning of the year from Rs. 1,72,924 to Rs. 1,56,091 owing to the depreciation of Rs. 22,833 in the value of our Securities as explained at the Extraordinary General Meeting just terminated the Life Assurance Fund increased by Rs. 60,495 and amounted to Rs. 2,10,586 at the end of the year. The face value of our securities also increased from Rs. 2,00 000 to Rs. 2,60,500, of which Rs. 25,500 were in 6 per cent. British Exchequer Bonds. We have moreover, since the expiry of the year, purchased War Loan Bonds of the total value of Rs. 39,500, which raise the total nominal value of our securities this day to Rs. 3,00 000. Our Total Premium Income was also Rs. 1,41 972 as compared with Rs. 1,21,070 and we derived from interest Rs. 8,286 as against Rs. 6,170 during the preceding year. These figures are satisfactory in themselves but the expenditure at the same time rose from Rs. 48,310 to Rs. 62,534 an increase of Rs. 14,224 more than half of which was due to commission and allowances paid to Agents and Canvassers of the Company, which resulted in the increased business of Rs. 1,24 000 above referred to. The Directors, however consider this expenditure too large and they have taken steps to reduce it and under the item 'Head and Branch office salaries', by substituting commission Agents in place of paid Secretaries wherever they formerly existed with effect from 1st February last and they expect a large reduction in these expenses during the current year. Advantage was taken of the abolition of paid offices of Branch Secretries in Northern India to transfer the General Secretary there, Mr. S. R. Heon, under whom they were working, to the Head Office in Bombay as Manager thus relieving Mr. Framroze R. Joshi, the Managing Director, of a part of his duties which will now be performed under his supervision by Mr. Hoon. Thanks are due to Mr. Joshi for having conducted full time the duties of Managing Director for the last three years without any remuneration as also for his readiness to serve further in the capacity in the interests of the Company. The warmest thanks of the Company are also due to Dr. Row for continuing, inspite of his many professional engagements to give his honorary services as Medical Referee of the Company as also to our Chief Agents and Sub-agents but for whose hearty co-operation, we would not have been able to shew the results attained. With these remarks I beg to propose that the Annual Report and the Audited Accounts for the year 1916 be adopted.

The report was passed unanimously, and the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta was reappointed Director for the current year.

ENEMY VESSELS SEIZED AT MARMUGOA.

The Government of Portuguese India have, by notice published in their official Gazette of the 22nd May 1917, granted an extension till further orders of the period within which claims to cargo on board enemy vessels seized at Marmugao by the Portuguese Government must be submitted.

The Shielding Shadow

THE VANISHING MANTLE.

EPISODE 10

Ravengar, whose mystic powers have enabled Leontine to escape Bianca's bondage is turned over to her men realizing that she can do nothing further to save his life. But again he vanishes before the very eyes of his chagrined and amazed captors.

Meanwhile, Leontine who has miraculously escaped from Bianca's gambling house by means of an under water sluiceway hastens to the police where her wet and bedraggled appearance coupled with her apparently wild story make the officers sceptical as to her sanity. Her husband Sebastian is phoned to who quickly seizing up the situation replies with a crafty lie that she is mentally unbalanced and to hold her until he arrives. He then phones to Bianca to dress as a nurse and with her men hasten to the spot and claim Leontine as her escaped patient.

Again she is made a prisoner and Ravengar who has rushed to her assistance is also made a captive. To save her he gives up his closely guarded mystic treasure—The Vanishing Mantle. With a sudden movement as though throwing a mantle over Leontine's head she disappears into thin air.

A vanishing mantle! How is it possible?

Read the next episode—"The Great Sacrifice."

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LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADERS

THE WEATHER

MONSOON PROSPECTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 31.

A feeble advance of the monsoon is occurring in the south of the Bay and east of the Arabian Sea. Rain has been nearly general in Malabar, local in Lower Burma and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Gujarat. The chief amounts are:—Port Blair two inches, Victoria Point one and half, Maymyo two, Cherrapunji one and half, Jalpaiguri two, Veraval five, Bangalore one, Cochin and Kodaikanal one and half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Assam, north Bengal and decrease in Gujarat.

MONSOON IN POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, May 31.

Following on the remarkably cool month of May, the monsoon broke in Poona this afternoon when it rained heavily for half an hour. Though this is perhaps one of the earliest bursts for a long number of years the direction of wind and scudding clouds direction of wind and scudding clouds have pointed for some time to the coming change. Poona will, probably, have rain now on several successive days and then a break for a fortnight or more before the heavier precipitation of July and August sets in.

PORT OFFICER'S NOTIFICATION.

The Port Officer, Bombay, received the following telegraphic intimation yesterday from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—"Weather still slightly unsettled in East Arabian Sea—squally off Malabar."

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, 30th May 1917

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.695 Inch
Temperature of Air	86.4 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.4 „
Dew Point	75.4 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.771 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	5.8 „
Maximum temperature of Air	91.4 „
Minimum do.	82.0 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	167 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches.
Total fall during month	0.88 „
Do. year	2.38 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st	0.00 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	May	h m	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur	31	m 7 5	24 1	31	m 1 2	19 1
	June	6 41a	25 1	June	0 55a	20 11
Fri.	1	m 8 19	24 10	1	m 1 52	18 4
		7 40a	25 3		2 4a	20 9
Sat.	2	m 9 18	25 10	2	m 2 54	17 6
		8 40a	25 6		1a 0	20 6
Sun.	3	m 10 4	26 11	3	m 3 13	16 7
		9 33a	25 11		3 52a	20 1
Mon.	4	m 10 46	27 11	4	m 3 52	15 9
		10 21a	26 4		4 40a	19 8
Tues	5	m 11 27	28 9	5	m 4 32	15 0
		7a	26 9		5 26a	19 3
Wed	6	m 0 8a	29 5	6	m 5 13	14 8
		11 53a	27 6		6 11a	18 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise.	Sunset.
„ 31 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 1m.	„ 7h. 11m
June 1 (Friday)	„ 6h. 1m.	„ 7h. 12m
„ 2 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 1m.	„ 7h. 12m
„ 3 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 1m.	„ 7h. 12m
„ 4 (Monday)	„ 6h. 1m.	„ 7h. 13m.
„ 5 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 1m.	„ 7h. 13m.
„ 6 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 0m.	„ 7h. 14m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon, 1917 May 21st, 6h. 16-8m. a.m.; First Quarter, 29th 5h. 3-5m a.m.; Full Moon, June 5th, 6h. 36-7 p.m.; Last Quarter 12th 0h. 8-5m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 31st May, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has risen but is still in defect during the day in the north Punjab; it is in excess at night in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature has risen but is still in defect in the extreme north-western and western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 0.10in. of rain and Mount Abu 0.11in. Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is lower than usual in Rajputana both during the day and at night; it is in defect during the day but in excess at night in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local in Kathiawar; Veraval has had 4.85in. and Rajkot 0.42in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in moderate or considerable defect; night temperature is also in defect in Central India West and north Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.13in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect in Hyderabad and at Sholapur and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased; it has again been nearly general in Malabar but local in Mysore and Kathiawar. A few light showers have occurred in Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan. The disturbed conditions in Gujarat and Kathiawar are disappearing and the unsettled conditions in the south-east Arabian Sea are slightly less marked.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar and some showers in the Konkan. A few showers may occur also in Kathiawar, Mysore and the southern half of the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 31st of May 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date
PRESIDENCY PORTS—						
Bushire	95.4	83.2	60	..	7.52	—3.44
Jask	92.4	80.0	68	..	4.23	+0.16
Muskat						
Do. (30th May)	101.1	84.3	51	..	3.12	—0.55
PUNJAB—						
Multan	106.4	85.8	46	..	2.23	+0.24
Rawalpindi						
Lahore	103.0	79 0	43	..	2.64	—1.79
Hissar	105 8	78.4	46	..	4.09	
Amritsar	103.7	80.0	45	..	2.93	—0.68
Delhi	104.8	84.0	48	..	2.35	—1.41
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	103.0	82.4	45	..	4.02	+1.72
Mainpuri	105.1	80.1	38	..	4.65	+1.82
Jhansi	101.6	81.6	42	..	4.39	+2.04
Allahabad	106.6	85.3	43	..	6.09	+3.00
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	103 3	86.0	50	..	0.6	—0.79
Karachi	91.5	81.8	63	..	1.89	—0.26
Ajmer	90 9	74.4	63	..	3.72	+4.05
Jaipore	94 5	76.3	60	..	3.60	+1.95
Kotah	97.1	79 6	55	..	4.16	+2.44
Mount Abu	72	66.0	90	0.11	9.65	+7.65
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.6	78.1	70	..	1.28	+0.67
Dwarka	90 4	81.3	83	..	0.13	—0.06
Veraval	84.7	75.1	89	4.85	7.11	+5.00
Rajkot	88.3	70.9	84	0.42	7.08	+0.93
Bhavnagar Para	90 0	75.4	76	0.04	6.25	+0 41
Surat	87.7	79.5	76	..	5.04	+4.05
Ahmedabad	90.8	70.1	57	..	4.71	+4.21
Deesa	92.2	72.2	77	..	6.39	+5.65
Neemuch	91.4	72.8	75	0.01	8.56	+7.26
Indore	95.6	74.2	69	..	5.08	+3.07
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	100.1	80.3	50	0.03	10.10	+6.75
Saugor	99.4	77.6	45	..	4.62	+4.04
Hoshungabad	100.1	80.6	56	..	8.17	+6.73
Khandwa	102.4	79.1	57	..	3.65	+4.02
Akola	101.7	80.5	49	..	7.10	+4.52
Amraoti	101.0	82.8	43	..	7.68	+4.84
Nagpur	101.6	78.8	46	..	9.20	+6.47
Chanda	104	81.6	53	..	6.91	+2.85
Raipur	104.3	80.3	42	..	9.64	+6.57
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.4	82.6	76	..	3.38	+1.92
Ratnagiri	90.5	81.9	74	..	6.70	+4.66
Marmagao	91.0	81.9	84	..	9.71	+4.87
Karwar	90.5	77.8	82	0.01	10.10	+4.82
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	102 9	74.7	61	..	2.79	+0 93
Ahmednagar	97 8	70.8	64	..	4.84	+0.66
Poona	95.2	74.3	70	..	3.50	+0.99
Sholapur	97.8	78.2	59	..	10.07	+6.01
Bijapur	94.8	75.5	67	..	11.99	+8.18
Belgaum	91.0	76.1	75	0.13	12.88	+6.11
Aurangabad	95.2	74.5	59	0.03	2.49	+0.40
Nizamabad (Indur)	99.0	78.7	44	..	5.98	+2.90
Hyderabad	95.7	78.2	67	..	12.65	+8.98
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.0	75.0	95	0.81	9.84	—1 37
Calicut	84.4	77.1	92	0.33	8.66	—10 00
Cochin	86.7	74.5	88	1.64	6.70	—11.21
Colombo	86.2	70.9	81	..	40.34	—8.87
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.4	81.7	73	..	14.65	+5.83
Bellary	99.1	2.7	64	0.07	7.72	+2 37
Cuddapah	97.3	80.3	62	..	8.20	+1.20
Madras	94.3	81.9	70	..	19 14	—2.90
Bangalore	87.3	67.7	81	1.17	17.13	+7.14
Coimbatore	90.4	71.1	80	..	8.96	—0 04
Trichinopoly	99.7	76.9	65	..	9.03	—9.24
Negapatam	95 8	7.02	74	..	17.16	—11.69

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 31st May 1917 was 29.040 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week ending 29th May throughout the Presidency except in Hyderabad, Kaira, Ratnagiri, Satara and Belgaum Districts, Savantvadi State and Rewa Kantha Agency. Standing crops are thriving. Harvesting of rabi crops is nearing completion. Picking of cotton is in progress in West Khandesh, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kathiawar. Preparation of lands for kharif sowing continues. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Panch Mahals and Kaira. Prices of food-grains have risen in Sukkur, Larkana, Ahmedabad, Konara, East Khandesh, Bijapur and Belgaum districts, but were generally steady elsewhere.

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My Dear Sirs,
While at Agra I sent for your Diabetic medicine through a friend of mine, it proved efficacious in my case and I dare say that I totally recovered from this fell disease. Kindly send it for a week only as soon as possible and oblige.
You need not send your directions as well as testimonial papers as they are still with me; some of them I circulated among my friends.
Yours faithfully,
LACHHMI SARAN.
Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, May 31.)

Mr. T. W. Johnstone, Inspector of Factories, Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month with effect from the 28th May 1917 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Major L. H. R. Ames, 75th Carnatic Infantry, to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his military duties, vice Major J. H. V. Barr.

A temporary appointment for a period of six months of an Extra Assistant Resident at Aden, on a salary of Rs 300 a month has been created and Mr. Tahirali Fazlali, LL.B., of the office of the Prothonotary and Registrar Original Side, High Court, Bombay will hold it.

Lieut. Commander C. A. Scott, D.S.O., Royal Indian Marine, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. Raghavendra Ramchandra Divekar, Mamlatdar of the Honavar Taluka, and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Kanara, to be a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. Rango Vithal Sunthankar, Acting Mamlatdar of the Dapoli Taluka in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

The temporary appointments of Joint Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judges at Bijapur and Bagalkot are extended for a further period of six months from the dates on which they expire.

Mr. H. K. Kirpalani I.C.S. passed on 3rd April 1917 an examination in Gujarati according to the proficiency standard.

Mr. Amritlal Tribhovandas Patel to act as Huzur Account Officer, Surat, vice Mr. H. L. Cross, on deputation.

Mr. Choithram Gurmukhsing, Head Accountant, Mirpurkhas, acted as Huzur Deputy Collector, Thar Parkar, from 28th March 1917 to 9th April 1917, both days inclusive.

Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I.C.S. on return from leave to act as Collector of Broach, vice Mr. H. L. Fox, I.C.S. reverting.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Balwant Jagade is granted an extension of furlough for three months in continuation of the furlough granted to him.

License to grant certificates of marriage between Indian Christians is granted to the Rev. Channa Halli of the Basel Evangelical Mission.

G. I. P. Railway Rifles.—John Timothy Fry to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant with effect from the 9th May 1917.

Mr. H. T. Holland, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad, has been granted privilege leave of absence for 30 days with effect from the 15th May 1917.

G. I. P. Railway Rifles.—Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster Lionel James Pelham Holland resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st May 1917.

Mr. Valavram Chhotalal to be President of the Kapadvanj Municipality vice Mr. Manekkal Harilal Vakil, deceased.

Mr. E. L. Sale, I.C.S. is allowed an extension by one day of the privilege leave granted to him.

KARNATAK COLLEGE.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" announces the following appointments in connection with the Arts College at Dharwar, pending further orders:—

With effect from 1st April 1917:—Mr. H. G. Rawlinson to act as Principal and Professor of English and History and Mr. Trimbak Krishnaji Deolalkar to be Lecturer on Science.

With effect from 1st June 1917.—Mr. Aswathama Balacharya Gazendragadkar to be Lecturer on Sanskrit and Mr. Raghunath Dhondadev Karve to be Lecturer on Mathematics (on probation).)

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE ACT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA REPLY TO BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 30.

In reply to a representation made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce regarding the Indian Defence Force Act, the Government of India said that no decision could be arrived at as to numbers to be called out, or method of so doing, until registration and medical examination of persons deemed enrolled had been completed and applicants for exemption had been decided as only then would numbers available be known. As regards rule 42. Government added that, as it was proposed to appoint a Selection Committee shortly there was no need to amend the rule with reference to Exemption Tribunals.

The Government of India forwarded a circular which had been addressed by the Adjutant General in India to General Officers Commanding divisions and brigades.

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Your money is thrown away, whenever you take for gold anything that glitters; for, you know, all that glitters is not gold.

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10 %	.. ..	3rd PRIZE

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 24th of Adar, 1286.
Hindu: 11th Sud of Jesth, 1973.
Mahomedan: 10th of Shabha Nul-Mazam, 1335.
Sunrise: 5h. 27m.; Sunset: 6h. 34m.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Linga, Bunderabas, Mohammerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-0 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted upto 6-0 p.m.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Parcel mail for China closes at 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 2.

Dance in Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Dabul, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and Bandman Repertory Co., "Potash Perlmutter in Society," at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty?"
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema Sandhurst Road. 7-15, 9, 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

REGO—On 28th April, at Ratnagiri, Nelly the beloved and eldest daughter of Subjudge E. F. Rego, of fever; aged 14. (Madras papers, please copy.)

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

May 31.

There will be a special parade on Saturday, 2nd June, at 7-15 a.m. on the Oval. All members must attend.

The Commander Southern Army will inspect the Corps on the Oval at 7 a.m. on Tuesday next, 5th June. All members must attend. Dress Drill Order.

E. G. PEARSON, 2nd-Lt. and Adjt.,
Bombay Light Horse.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, May 31.

481 Transfer.—No. 413 Pte. G. E. Chatfield is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date on transfer to Bombay Artillery, Ahmedabad.

482. Errata.—Corps Order No. 436 dated 17-5-1917 so far as relates to Pte. S. K. Aitkins is cancelled.

Corps Order No. 468 dated 26-5-1917 so far as relates to Pte. H. N. Baria is cancelled.

483. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 9th June 1917:—

At Headquarters:—
Tuesday 5th—7 a.m. W X Y and Z.
Wednesday 6th—7 a.m. W Y and Z.
Wednesday, 6th—6 p.m. W and N. C. O.'s.
Thursday 7th—7 a.m. W X Y and Z.
Friday 8th—7 a.m. W X Y and Z.
Friday 8th—6 p.m. W and N. C. O.'s.
Saturday 9th—7 a.m. W X Y and Z.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Rifles will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15

KILLED BY RUN-AWAY HORSE.

Dr. W. Nunan held an inquest on the body of a Hindu girl, Narmadabai, aged three years, who was knocked down by a horse-cart belonging to the Salvation Army, and driven by Sadanand Narayan. It appears that the horse got out of control at Colaba and knocked down the girl before being secured by a soldier. The jury returned a verdict of death from being knocked down by a run-away horse.

RAILWAY FATALITY AT SEWREE.

Dr. W. Nunan held an inquest on the body of Raghu Gainu Gharat, aged 27, a lamp lighter. The deceased who stayed at Wadala, went to fetch vegetables on Saturday evening and when he was crossing the railway line at Sewree he was knocked down by a passing train. He was severely injured and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he developed pneumonia and died subsequently. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

CURRENCY NOTES MISSING.

A cloth merchant, named Jagannath Ramlal, who has a shop in Lakhmidas Khimji Cloth Market, has reported to the police the loss of currency notes valued at Rs. 2,625. On Tuesday night the complainant kept the notes in the safe, locked the latter and asked his servant to close the shop, which the latter did and handed the key to Jagannath. The next morning Jagannath went to the shop two hours late, and when he opened the safe at 3 p.m. he found the notes missing.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Ten attacks and seven deaths occurred from plague on Wednesday, the cases being reported as follows:—Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Khetwadi and Tardeo one attack each, Dongri, Kumbharwada, Byculla and Mahim, each one attack and one death, Bhuleshwar, two attacks and two deaths and Maratha Hospital, one death. Four attacks and one death occurred from small-pox and there were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 101 as compared with 80 on the corresponding day of last year and 67 of 1915.

SUSPECTED INFANTICIDE.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of a child, which, it was stated, had been dug up from the floor of a tenement at Tardeo. In the course of the examination it was found that Inspector Carter on receipt of some information proceeded to a chawl at Tardeo and there dug up the floor of a room in which a man named Krishna Mahadeo lived. Krishna, on being questioned, stated that his kept mistress was delivered of a child some ten days ago; the child was born alive, but he could not say how it happened to die. Further enquiry was adjourned at this stage.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

HUSBAND FINED RS. 5,

FOR WRONGFULLY RESTRAINING WIFE

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Marshall charged one Tukaram, a vegetable seller, with wrongfully restraining his wife Bhikibai. Bhikibai, who lived away from her husband for the last seven years, while going to her father, who is a patient in the G. T. Hospital, was forcibly taken away to his house by the accused. The accused pleaded guilty and he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

BURGLARY AT THAKURDWAR.

OLD OFFENDER SENTENCED.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Dere charged Nandalal Bahadurchand with house-breaking. It was stated for the prosecution that at about 8-50 p.m. on the 24th May a cloth merchant's shop at Thakurdwar was found to be broken open and the accused was arrested after a hot chase. The accused, who was an old offender, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF INSULT.

A CORRECTION.

An error occurred in the heading and report in our issue of yesterday in the case in which Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas was charged with insult. It is not the case that Mr. Mathuradas offered or made any apology to the complainants at all. His Counsel distinctly said that Mr. Mathradas refused to do anything of the kind. At the same time but apart from this Counsel added that Mr. Mathradas certainly regretted that the expressions used had passed his lips. The complainants thereupon withdrew their case.

GOVERNMENT AND THE BOMBAY B. HY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recognition by the Government of India of the Degree of Bachelor of Science of Madras as a stepping stone to any first-class health officership in India comes as a soothing balm to the most intense sense of pain under which the Indian Universities and particularly that of Bombay, have been groaning during the last few years in consequence of the scathing injustice of underestimating the standard of the Indian Degrees in Public Health. When the most vehement protests of the local educational authorities, backed up by the most convincing assurances of such reputed hygienists as Dr. A. J. Turner, Major L. T. R. Hutchinson and Dr. Sorab Nariman, that the B. Hy. of Bombay is equal, if not superior, to the *best* D. P. H.s of England were of no avail we could not refrain from wondering what strange machinery was at work at the back of all this.

We do not want to land on anything that may perhaps be very unpleasent to some officials but in matters connected with public health we should have expected an unbiassed opinion arrived at by personal observations and inquiries—a thing which we do not find if we lift up a corner of the curtain that Government hung over the whole question and see the very vague and unfounded allegations put forward by them. Their main objection in not placing the B. Hy of Bombay on a par with the D. P. H. of England was the absence of facilities available in Bombay for imparting instruction in Sanitary Science.

A few plain facts will set at nought such excuses. The Government of Bombay has already spent some thousands of Rupees for the equipment of special laboratories for the exclusive use of B. Hy. students, laboratories which will not merely compete but beat many similarly available for the use of D. P. H. students. And they are manned by the best element available in India, specialists in the different subjects that go to form the curriculum of studies for the degree. In matters appertaining to practical sanitation who could have anything to say against the thorough mastery over all details of public administration that a highly organised department as the Health Department of Bombay can afford to give? And it is strange that these practical courses imparted by the Health Officer of Bombay and his assistants and the professors of Grant Medical College are actually recognised by the different boards of examiners in Public Health in England! We have had students sitting for examinations of English Diploma in Public Health without undergoing any further training in practical and theoretical sanitation in England besides what they got in Bombay!

When the above facts were brought to light in the form of a memorial by the University of Bombay and the Bombay Medical Union Government shelved the question by postponing their final resolution till the advent of the proposed School of Tropical Diseases in Bombay.

The Hy degree is no D. T. M. and even in England the standard of parasitology for the D.P.H. is far below that we have in Bombay. Besides, it must be remembered that the student in Bombay has the opportunity of observing, studying and following up Tropical Diseases, in the infectious diseases and other hospitals of Bombay while the student in England has to rely on mere text books and his own constructive imagination.

There is not even a glimpse of meaning in the vague Government resolution entitling *any* D.P.H. to hold the post of 1st Class health officership. It is a recognised fact that even in England, the standard of the D. P. H. in the different universities and boards differ so markedly that to put all on the same degree of equality would be a great injustice to many of them.

The growing need of India is the help of an able body of Indian sanitarians, who will coax the vast body of the Indian population into more hygienic modes of living, and this tardiness of Government has only smouldered the fire of enthusiasm in the Indian students to specialise in hygiene.

We are glad however that things have come to a head and that Madras has taken the lead in the matter of adjustment of rights and we hope that Bombay will go a point further and put in an *amende honourable* by insisting that the B. Hy degree should be put on a par *only with the best* D. P. H.s of England.

It will be gratifying to see that the feelings of resentment and distrust which have supervened in the minds of Indian Universities commence to change into more hope and confidence.—Yours, etc.

X.

ENGLISH EDUCATION AND VORAS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For sometime, the head of the Vora religion has been preaching to the Vora community, against receiving English education. Not only this, but also, he, by his supreme authority as the head of the Vora sect, has actually abolished English classes from Bhownagar, Burhanpur and many other Vora institutions. What is the reason for thus preventing the Vora children from receiving English education? I earnestly appeal to the nobler feelings of the leading educationists and philanthrophists to search after the latent cause of this matter and thus oblige the whole Vora community.—Yours, etc.

"M."

CITY CIVIL COURT.

VIEWS OF BOMBAY VAKILS' ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Vakils' Association has addressed the following representation to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Legislative Department, regarding the establishment of a city Civil Court in Bombay.

Sir,—On behalf of the Bombay Vakils' Association I have the honour to submit the following representation for consideration by H. E. the Governor-in-Council.

This Association had on a former occasion sent a representation regarding the establishment of a City Civil Court in Bombay. Since then, its attention has been drawn to the proceedings before the Legislative Council and the Memorandum No. 6508 of the Judicial Department, to the effect that Government are considering the larger question of providing additional facilities for smaller suits of litigants of limited means, either by the establishment of a City Civil Court or by the extension of the present jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court. My Association has in consequence again reconsidered the question as a whole, in view of the present attitude of Government and as the Government have publicly invited the opinion of several representative bodies, our Association takes this opportunity to bring before the Government its views on the subject.

My Association notes with satisfaction that it is now admitted on all sides, (except by those whose vested interests are likely to suffer by the change) that the present system of obtaining justice in the High Court with respect to litigants of limited means is both costly and dilatory, and that in the best interests of the public, some means should be devised, whereby the humblest subject of the Crown who has a grievance to redress or an unjust claim to defend might do so, without his incurring the chance of being a ruined man for life, on account of the heavy charges of litigation.

THREE ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS.

To meet this demand three courses have been suggested to Government; (1) reformation of the original side of the High Court: (2) establishment of a separate court like the City Civil Court: and (3) extension of the jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Court. My Association is of opinion that the interest of the public in general and of the mercantile community in particular will be best served by an extension of the present jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Court. In arriving at this conclusion, my Association has had in mind the fact, that any reform in the present state of Government finances should, as far as possible avoid any heavy extra financial burden. My Association is of opinion that the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court should be extended up to the pecuniary limit of Rs. 5,000 and that jurisdiction should also be given to that Court to try suits which are at present excluded from its cognisance, excepting only such suits which are within the jurisdiction of the High Court in its Insolvency, Matrimonial, Testamentary and Admiralty jurisdictions. Suits relating to partnership, suits for the recovery of money advanced on mortgage of immoveable property by sale thereof, and other civil suits, wherein the subject matter does not exceed the pecuniary value of Rs. 5,000, could be more conveniently and expeditiously tried by the Presidency Small Cause Court.

In thus extending the jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Court, my Association considers that the present summary procedure in trials prevailing in that Court should not be applied to suits under this extended jurisdiction; but that all these suits should be tried under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code and a right of appeal be given to the parties, and that such appeals should lie on the appellate side of the High Court. Further the right under section 39 of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act, of transferring a suit over Rs. 1,000 to the Original side which has been found to work great hardship on poor litigants should be taken away and instead of that a right be given to the party to require the Court, to state a case for the opinion of the High Court, as it existed, before the present section 69 of Presidency Small Cause Court Act was amended in 1906. This reference should also lie on the appellate side of the High Court, as my Association has noted several cases where the reference being on the Original side of the High Court, parties have not appeared there, on account of the heavy costs of an appearance on the original side, it being necessary to engage both a solicitor and a counsel. My Association is of opinion that in both these classes of matters, viz., appeals and references to the High Court a fixed scale of costs be provided and that there should be some maximum limit fixed, and that counsel, solicitors, and vakils should be allowed to appear in these matters and that solicitors should not be allowed to make out bills or to have them taxed, as is the practice at present.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF JUDGES NECESSARY.

My Association considers that with the extension of the jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Court, it will be necessary to increase the number of judges and provide two more courts. If that has to be done, it is desirable to remodel the whole working of that Court. It has been urged that judges who are accustomed to try summarily a large number of cases, and who do not take full notes and record judgments, should not be entrusted with cases, wherein issues have to be framed, full notes have to be taken and judgments recorded, as their habits and tendency would be unsuited to the new work. To avoid this imaginary fear, my Association suggests that a division might be made whereby judges who have to try suits under the newly extended jurisdiction where there is a right of appeal should not be ordinarily entrusted with trial of suits which are to be tried summarily.

In this connection, my Association desires to draw the attention of the Government to the defect in the drifting of the present section 38 of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act, whereby the Full Court exercises quasi-appellate and revisional jurisdiction over suits already decided. It was the intention of the legislature, that this Full Court should exercise complete jurisdiction in all matters decided by the Lower Courts. However, under section 38 as it stands at present, all orders and decrees in ex parte suits, ejectment proceedings under chapter VI, and contested execution proceeding in ex-parte suits are excluded from its jurisdiction and however incorrect or erroneous the order might be, the Full Court is powerless to interfere, and the party's only remedy is to apply to the High Court in its extraordinary jurisdiction. My Association is of opinion that the jurisdiction of the Full Court should be of the widest description, and should extend to all orders and decrees passed by the lower Courts without any limitation whatsoever.

If however Government is of opinion that a separate City Civil Court be established in Bombay, my Association is of opinion, that the present machinery of the Small Cause Court be utilised for that purpose and that only one Court be established, doing the work on its different sides, both of the City Civil Court Jurisdiction and the Small Cause Court Jurisdiction.

As regards the costliness of the litigation on the Original side of the High Court, my Association is of opinion that some fundamental change is necessary in the principles on which solicitors' bills are taxed at present. Often these costs are out of all proportion to the subject matter of the litigation. It is desirable that some reasonable maximum limit should be fixed for costs, having regard to the value of the subject matter of the suit. My Association is further of opinion that under due and proper safeguards, Vakils of the High Court should be allowed to practice on the original side of the High Court.—I have the honour to be, etc., (Sd.) Sorab D. Dadyburjor Honorary Secretary, Bombay Vakils' Association.

WOMEN SOLICITORS,

MRS. FAWCETT ON VIEWS OF LAWYER M.P'S,

Mrs. Fawcett, the veteran champion of the cause of Woman's Suffrage, is contemplating retirement from the leadership of the constitutional Suffragist movement when the war is over.

"The war", she said in mail week, "has had a very wonderful effect on our cause. It has revealed to the nation what we have always known; the capability of women to do almost every branch of work that was supposed to be man's work. And the revelation has brought about an extraordinary change in the public attitude towards the woman question.

"Take, for example, the question of the admission of women to the solicitor's profession. Solicitors would not even listen to the arguments on the subject. I used to be told that although it was possible to get consideration of the matter from the House of Lords, where there are no solicitors, it was hopeless from the House of Commons, because there are a number of solicitor members. But now the principal solicitor members of the House of Commons are on our side.

"There is no doubt that this reform will be won, but I should like to see the Bill legalising the admission of women carried as a Government measure."

CONTROL OF EXPENDITURE.

120 M. P. S GIVE NOTICE OF IDENTICAL MOTIONS.

No fewer than 120 members of Parliament have given notice of identical motions regarding the appointment of a committee of members of the House to review all national expenditure, examine Ministers and officials, and report to Parliament.

REDUCTION IN MUNICIPAL STAFF.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish the following in your paper.

The Municipal Commissioner intends to bring into operation another scheme for keeping Municipal Records which will simplify work and effect much saving in expenditure. For that purpose he is now dispensing with the services of a number of both permanent and temporary men. It is to be regretted that the Commissioner has chosen a really very bad time to throw out of employ a number of men.

It is also most surprising to find that the past able commissioners after so many years' experience thought it unwise to introduce the new record system whereas the present Commissioner a few months after his acting tenure is bold enough to do it reducing and dismissing a number of men in these hard war times.

I therefore request both the Corporation and the Commissioner to make investigations and keep the scheme ready for bringing into operation when the war ceases. The present occasion is not the proper time to dispense with the services of the men who worked in the Municipality for years.

Reduction was once made in Mr. Hope Commissioner's time and that too he began by reducing his own pay by Rs. 500.

I have to write a good deal but for the present I request the worthy members of the Corporation not to allow any such reduction and dismissal of both temporary and permanent men, whatever be the amount of savings, in such punishing times of war. It will bring calamity on the Municipal servants' families.—Yours, etc.

X. Y. Z.

MISS LILLAH MCCARTHY GRANTED A DECREE.

DIVORCE COURT ACTION AGAINST MR. GRANVILLE BARKER.

Mrs. Lillah Barker, well known as Miss Lillah McCarthy, the actress, was granted a decree of restitution of conjugal rights in the Divorce Court on April 19th against her husband, Mr. Harley Granville Barker, the actor-playwright. The suit, says the "Daily News," was undefended.

Mr. Hume Williams, K.C., M.P., who represented Mrs. Barker, said that the parties were married in 1906. The first years of the marriage were passed in happiness until December 1914. In that month Mr. and Mrs. Barker went to America, and there Mr. Barker made the acquaintance of a lady to whom he became much attached.

The result was that his conduct towards his wife entirely changed. He became cold and neglectful, where he had been previously affectionate and considerate, and ultimately he informed his wife that he had formed another attachment with some one else. He was good enough to add that he thought it would not last.

They returned to England in June 1915, and in Septemeber Mr. Barker went back to the United States, leaving his wife at home. He wrote to his wife, informing her definitely that the attachment he had formed still existed; that he could not, and would not, break it off, and that he did not propose to return.

THE FINAL LETTERS.

Mr. Barker returned to England but did not returned to his wife. Efforts were made to induce him to return without avail, and finally the wife wrote to her husband as follows:—

My dear Harley,—You have realised, I am sure, how difficult this letter is for me to write. During our wonderful ten years of married happiness and partnership and work we were such real true companions to each other that I can scarcely believe that you have definitely made up your mind to cast it all aside. Is our work together to amount to nothing or our deep understanding for one another?

Come back and let us live together again, I will do all in my power to help you in the future, as I have always done in the past.

The husband replied:—

Dear Lillah,—I have your letter asking me to come back to you. I cannot do it. It is generous of you, after our estrangement, to ask me, but as I see it, I should be wrong to come. I cannot think lightly of all that was good in our life and work together.

The much I have to thank you for I do thank you for, and always shall; but things change. . . It is no use trying to patch it up. I can see why you think it is your duty to try, and I can assure you sincerely I feel we could; but I feel equally sure that it would be wrong for me to let you.

One cannot re-create things in such a way, and the attempt would, indeed, spoil the past and all good memories of it. So—and it is for both our sakes—I have quite made up my mind, I cannot come back to you; and this must be my final word.

H. G. B.

Mrs. Barker having given evidence, his lordship granted the order for restitution to be complied with within 14 days.

A SWANLEY BOY'S FINE RECORD.

A youngster who, a few years ago, was one of the small boys befriended by the Swanley "Home" sends an interesting letter to his old friends there, says the "Westminster Gazette." "As you see," he writes, "Vimy Ridge 'put me over' one, and although I had a splendid time of it I have had to come back here with a 'Blighty' at last. A shrapnel bullet entered my back and passed upward, entered my shoulder (right), and dislocated a bone. It came out again when I was operated on. I have got the M.C. now, as well as the M.M., so will be decorated as soon as I can move about. I got the M.C. for putting in a most successful raid a few weeks ago I took about seventy men and N.C.O.'s, and captured five Huns, killed two, wounded about eight or nine, and destroyed dug-outs and works in 250 yards of German trench. We had two men very slightly wounded. Very good, eh?"

This young man, who was emigrated to Canada seven years ago by the "Homes for Little Boys," and who came over with a Canadian contingent in 1915, has been recommended for further distinction as a result of what he calls "our little Vimy Ridge affair"—and he was mentioned in despatches in June and given a commission in November, besides winning the Cross and the Medal, so that Swanley has good reason to be proud of him. "Say," his letter ends, "we put it all over the Boche! He is a beaten soldier now, and his army smashed inevitably by this. People at home here don't realise the importance of the capture of Vimy, which was the strongest fortress in the West—stronger than Verdun. But it's not my job to sit and write letters, and I'm supposed to rest—fancy *resting*!"

SIND STUDENTS' CONVENTION.

The students of Sukkur have resolved to organise a "Sind Students' Convention." Particulars can be had from Mr. Nabibux P. Munshi, C/o. the Hon. Mr. K. B. Pirbux, Sukkur.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

A SLACK DAY.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Total applications upto 7 p.m. on 31st May (Rs. 25,95,76,115.)

	Rs.
Bombay —	..8,22,80,500*
Bengal ..	..7,32,43,600
Madras ..	..1,23,57,200
United Provinces	..1,92,70,100
Punjab ..	..1,88,48,800
Burma ..	..1,20,33,700
Bihar and Orissa	.. 31,77,500
Central Provinces	.. 46,41,200
Assam ..	.. 7,09,100
Minor Administrations.	1,17,14,700
Total Rs.	..23,82,76,400†

*Exclusive of Rs. 61,46,815 through Post Office up to 22nd May.

†Exclusive of Rs. 2,12,99,715 through Post Office up to 16th May.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	On 31-5-17 Rs.	Up to date. Rs.
War Loan	Nil	1,77,400-0
War Bonds ..	1,650-0	5,54,650-0
Cash Certificates..	7,432-4	9,38,108-0
Total .. Rs.	9,082-4	16,70,158-0

WAR LOAN DAY

The Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, has issued the following circular to all the schools:—

June 14th should be observed as the Bombay War Loan Day and all schools should have a whole holiday on that day. There is no objection to concerts, sports, or other form of entertainment being organised on the day and the public being admitted for payment. The amounts thus realised may be deposited as War Loan in the name of the school and the interest thereon devoted to the award of an annual prize for special excellence in games, etc.

HELP FROM JAWHAR STATE.

A Karadoho (Jawhar State) correspondent writes:—Their Highnesses the Rajasaheb and Ranisaheb of Jawhar have subscribed Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively to the War Loan, besides converting Rs. 75,000 and Rs. 7,500 of their old stock respectively. A meeting of the Citizens of this State was held here on the 28th May under the presidentship of Mr. Dwarkadas Lalji Saraya, Karbhari of the State, and after a stirring appeal by him to all present Rs. 6,350 were promised on the spot. The total of Jawhar's contribution to the War Loan so far is Rs. 64,550.

A STATE TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

Applications for a State technical scholarship are invited by Government from candidates in the Bombay Presidency who are willing to undergo a course of instruction in Glass-making. In the event of two scholarships being available, the second will be given for the study of Sanitary Engineering and Sewage disposal. The scholarships will be each of the value of £150 a year and will be tenable for two years. On good cause being shown, the scholarships may be continued for a third year.

Unless the candidate selected for Glass-making already possesses some practical experience of a Glass Factory in this country, he will be required to undergo a preliminary training in this country for one year before he is allowed to proceed to Europe. For this purpose he will be attached to a Glass Factory in India. In the case of the second scholarship, arrangements for the preliminary training will be made under the Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality to whom the scholar will be attached for one year before he is permitted to proceed to Europe. During the above period of training the scholars will be paid a stipend of about Rs. 75 per mensem and the usual travelling allowance from and to the place of their residence. They will also receive second-class passages to Europe and similar return passages to India if they have duly complied with the regulations under which they hold the scholarships.

INDIAN POINT OF VIEW FOR EMIGRATION CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 31.

In a press note, dated 18th April last, it was announced that Sir James Meston and Sir S. P. Sinha would take part in the inter-departmental conference on emigration which has been held at London during this month. Intimation has now been received that neither of these gentlemen found himself able to remain in England for the conference but that before leaving for India they discussed with the representatives of the India Office, the line which was to be taken at the Conference from the Indian point of view.

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BOMBAY.

Indian War Loan.

Many of us are inclined to say—Oh my little bit isn't worth putting into the war loan.

Nonsense—Every little helps.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.—Thanks for your letter. We will try and do so in future.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, June 1, 1917.

"THERE IS ONLY ONE FORM OF GOVERNMENT."

Wherever you find free democracy and the spirit of liberty abroad, that great spirit of self-development on national lines, there you find the friends of Allies and enemies of Central Powers. *We are convinced that there is only one form of government, whatever it may be called, namely, where the ultimate control is in the hands of the people. We have staked our last dollar on this* and if democracy fails us we are bankrupt indeed. But we know that democracy will not fail us. (Cheers.)—Mr. Balfour at Ottawa.

The stars in their courses appear to be fighting against Lord Pentland and the mournful gospel of retrogression he preached the other day. The Governor of Madras is mainly important in this country as the accredited agent of the Imperial Government which, in its turn, is responsible to the British democracy, for the administration of India (including Madras). It is not therefore unreasonable to presume or expect that the holder of that responsible office should be tolerably in touch with British sentiment in the discharge of his duties. How completely unrepresentative of any responsible section of British public opinion, or of authentic Imperial policy, Lord Pentland was in delivering his recent tirade against Self-Government in India has been emphasized in a striking but unexpected manner. Hardly a day has passed since his lordship's explosion that has not brought a declaration from some British statesman or other, regarding the principle of British Rule, which has not involved a point-blank contradiction of the notions of which Lord Pentland delivered himself. The fate of India, we have been repeatedly reminded, will be decided by the British Parliament and British people. That being the case, it is permissible to attach rather more importance to what—say, Mr. Balfour or Mr. Lloyd George has to say on the fundamental principles of British policy than to what falls from Lord Pentland. The Governor of Madras has chosen, gratuitously, to raise a storm out of the placid atmosphere of his Presidency, which is now sweeping from one end of the country to the other. It may be that when it has subsided we shall emerge into a more clarified atmosphere than that which preceded it. Meanwhile Indian public opinion must continue unflinchingly to probe the pretensions—we use the word in no disrespectful sense,—adumbrated in Madras, and ascertain definitely the precise degree of authority, if any, behind the astonishing denial and intimidation contained in Lord Pentland's speech. The people of India have a right to know where they stand. "We are convinced that there is *only one form of Government*, whatever it may be called, namely, *where the ultimate control is in the hands of the* people. We have staked our last dollar on this",—says Mr. Balfour. "All thoughts of the early grant of responsible Self-Government should be put entirely out of mind",—says Lord Pentland. The contradiction is so flat that a formal enquiry should be made as to the official authority for Lord Pentland's statement.

Nor is it merely that Lord Pentland runs counter, in the policy he has sought to lay down for the prompt acceptance of the people of this country, to the principles so categorically enunciated by men like Mr. Balfour, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, General Smuts and, we may add, Mr. Austen Chamberlain. He has chosen to place himself in direct opposition to the sentiment of the Imperial War Cabinet which has just concluded its sittings, and to the considered opinions of Sir S. P. Sinha and the Maharaja of Bikanir who were selected by the Government of India,—to whom the Governor of Madras is subordinate and whose general policy he must carry out,—to represent India at the Imperial Conference. So that it seems to us that, if Indian political and public life is to be spared being afflicted with chaotic irresponsibility emanating from high quarters, Lord Chelmsford's Government is confronted with the unpleasant alternative of disowning either Sir S. P. Sinha or Lord Pentland. We really do not see how the matter can be burked. "What I am contending for," said Sir S. P. Sinha the other day, "is not merely a matter of better treatment for individuals. It is not enough to offer so and so a high position in your Government. *You should give us real Self-Governing Powers.*" "All thoughts of the early grant of responsible Self-Government should be put entirely out of mind," says Lord Pentland. We need not elaborate or emphasize the issue beyond pointing out that it is not merely that the Governor of Madras has denied the principles laid down by British statesmen or contradicted the official representatives of India at the Imperial Conference. Lord Pentland has thrown out a direct challenge, under threat of penalties, to the entire policy and programme of the Indian National Congress, and the Moslem League, which represent between them practically the entire educated community of India. Lord Pentland must be living in a world of unrealities if he seriously thinks that at this time of day even an Indian schoolboy,—for whose tribe he has shown so much solicitude lately,—is prepared to "put entirely out of mind" thoughts of Self-Government,—much less such recognised institutions of Indian public opinion and political activity as we have mentioned.

There are one or two aspects of Lord Pentland's speech to which we may specially refer apart from the general condemnation which the speech as a whole has evoked. Not for a long time has any gubernatorial utterance aroused such a chorus of indignant protest throughout the country. This is the more regrettable as, so far as we can see, there was no earthly occasion for the bomb which Lord Pentland thought fit to hurl at the heads of the members of his Legislative Council. They had done nothing to deserve it: public life in the Madras Presidency has been conspicuously orderly and peaceful throughout his lordship's regime, and Lord Pentland himself admits as much. Was it worth while, then, to have delivered this entirely unprovoked onslaught? Is this a sample of the New Statesmanship that is going to be brought to bear upon India and its vexed problems after the agony of Armageddon? Such an assumption would be unconscionable, and we therefore prefer to believe that Lord Pentland's speech was a personal indulgence rather than an official declaration of policy. Lord Pentland's speech, indeed, is amazing in its revelation of the distressing hallucinations under which he appears to have laboured. "I feel sure," he told the members of his Legislative Council with astounding *naivete*, "that I carry you with me when I say etc. etc." We have so far seen two of the Councillors, so trustingly relied upon, making their position clear in respect of his lordship's sanguine expectations of them. The Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyer, who represents the Landholders of the Madras Presidency on the Viceroy's Council has just said in the course of a speech:

"I cannot understand how the Governor could say, that among the Indians acquainted with public affairs nobody having any sense of true responsibility considers, or declares it (self-government) within the range of practical politics, or that nineteen representatives on the Imperial Council, leaders of Congress, of Home Rule League and of Muslim League are all irresponsible people not having any insight into politics. *This is a great insult offered to leaders of Indian thought and we cannot leave it unrepudiated.*"

The Hon. Mr. V. Raju, too, who represents the Landholders of Madras on the Governor's Council,—a type of constituency which has been traditionally dear to Indian bureaucrats for purposes of trotting them out on suitable occasions as those having, in contradistinction to others, a "stake" in the country,—has expressed himself in terms no less clear and emphatic than the Hon. Mr. Iyengar in dissociating himself entirely from Lord Pentland's notions and claims. "If only the desire for self-gain could be given up", he said, "it must be universally admitted that it is just to grant us Home Rule." Whom, then, *does* Lord Pentland "carry" with him?

THE TIME TO ACT.

The papers received by yesterday's mail contain details throwing light on the proposal announced by Mr. Lloyd George the other day for the settlement of the Irish question, and incidentally on the atmosphere in which Mr. Balfour delivered the striking utterance quoted above. Of these, not the least important and instructive is the cablegram Mr. John Redmond received from the Hon. Mr. Charles Murphy of Ottawa. This message contained a report of a crowded meeting held in Ottawa on that day, at which the following resolution was adopted enthusiastically:—

'That with a view to strengthening the hands of the Allies in acieving the recognition of equal rights for small nations and the principle of nationality, against the opposite German principle of military domination and government without the consent of the governed, it is, in the opinion of this meeting of Canadian citizens, essential, without further delay, to confer upon Ireland the free institutions long promised to her.'

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the cablegram added, said that the meeting was timely, the resolution opportune, and the time to act was now. As long as the Irish problem remained unsolved, he proceeded, vast sources of energy and strength were locked up which could be loosed by one act of justice and would bring to the Allies thousands of the best soldiers in the world. The day the Home Rule Act was postponed was a day of triumph for the enemies of Ireland. He urged persistence in the struggle for Irish self-government and concluded that unless the Imperial Parliament solved the problem speedily the world would regard their failure as the bankruptcy of Britain's Parliamentary institutions. We commend, (1) the fact that this meeting took place, (2) the fact that it was about Home Rule for Ireland, and (3) the remarks of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to (1) H. E. Lord Chelmsford, (2) H. E. Lord Willingdon, and (3), H. E. Lord Pentland.

Notes of the Day.

Submarine Statistics.

Mr. Lloyd George remarked on the eve of the adjournment of the House of Commons that the figures of losses by submarinism during May showed a healthy decrease from those of April. To-day Reuter has telegraphed the figures for the last week of the month which show us how marked the improvement has been during the month. For purposes of comparison we give the figures for the first week of April, the last two weeks of April and the corresponding weeks in May:—

Week ended.	Arrivals.	Sailings.	Sunk. Over 1600 tons.	Sunk. Under 1600 tons.	Fishing vessels.	Unsuccessfully attacked.
8th April	2406	2367	17	2	6	14
22nd ,,	2585	2621	40	15	9	27
29th ,,	2716	2680	38	13	8	24
6th May	2374	2499	24	22	—	—
20th ,,	2664	2759	18	9	3	9
27th ,,	2719	2768	18	1	2	17

It will be seen that there has been a substantial increase in the sailings and arrivals as well as a decrease in the sinkings. If we take the total figures for the three weeks quoted of each month respectively we find that altogether there were 125 sinkings in these three weeks in April as against 92 in May. That shows obviously that the submarine menace far from growing, as the Germans boasted it would, is being gradually mastered.

War Loan Lunacy.

Mr. Lawrence Morley Stubbs, I.C.S., is a Magistrate and Collector of Bijnor. The "Leader" publishes the English original of a letter in Urdu addressed by this officer to a number of Vaishya gentlemen of that district. Apart from the light which it throws on the reprehensible manner in which some officers of Government in the country have taken upon themselves to force people to buy war loan, the contents of the letter reveal such an amazing lack of sense of responsibility in the writer as to cause wonder that it could have been written by anyone outside a lunatic asylum. At least, for the sake of the good name of the distinguished service which the writer has sought to dishonour and of the Government, we hope that he suffered from a temporary fit of aberration when he wrote it. "The results of my appeal for the War Loan," so begins this letter, "have fallen short of my expectations." The district, the letter continues, is not a rich one but the lending community is certainly well-off and it is this community, "Your caste-fellows and yourself, who have failed me." If three zemindars—the Rani of Dharampur, the 'rais' of Sahanpur and the 'rais' of Seohra can invest a lakh of rupees between them, "it is a disgraceful thing," the writer says, "that it should take 10 Banias to invest an equal amount."

"Cupidity, Timidity, Stupidity."

The rest of this letter speaks for itself:—

This failure I can attribute to one of three reasons.

CUPIDITY, TIMIDITY AND STUPIDITY.

There is a fourth reason which I am loth to impute—it is.

INGRATITUDE.

These four qualities are some of the foulest faults which can black the face of a community.

I should be sorry to be compelled to believe that they are characteristic of yours.

I will take these points one by one in order that you may be able to consider how far they apply to your case.

As to ingratitude yours is the one community which has most profited by the arms of the Empire which have secured for you peace, prosperity and profit. Of this benefit you would appear from your actions to be entirely oblivious. You have, whatever your feelings in the matter may be, entirely failed to show that you have in any way appreciated the benefits you have received or intend to do anything to show how they have affected you. If this is not ingratitude what is it?

As to cupidity, I am aware that the ordinary profits of the money-lending business are far in excess of what the Government can afford to offer you in return for your loans. On the other hand you have a very steady return such as you might expect from one of our own community with good security and you have the best guarantee in the world—the word of the British Government which has never been broken.

I take stupidity and timidity together. I gather that, there is an impression prevalent amongst you that the money which you are asked to lend may not be returned to you—that is in fact a gift and not a loan.

If this is really your impression your want of intelligence is beyond hope and if you will not believe the word that is given you I despair of your faith in any matter whatever.

In brief, you are given a unique opportunity of being of service to the Empire and of showing your loyalty and devotion thereto. If you fail in this matter you fail indeed.

I hope that you will seriously consider your position and make every endeavour to remove this slur on your character as a community.

It is evident that the place which Mr. Lawrence Morley Stubbs, I.C.S., should fill is not the Collectorship of any district in this country. We recommend him to the attention of Sir James Meston who has arrived just in time to deal with him.

"The Hookworm and the War Loan."

Under this rather queer title, Lieut.-Colonel Clayton Lane, M.D. (Lond.), I.M.S., contributes to the latest number of the "Indian Medical Gazette" an interesting article on the prevalence of hookworm infection in India. One might be disposed to wonder what connection the hookworm could have with the War Loan, but the worthy doctor proceeds to argue the same in this wise. He writes:

The population of British India is over 215,000,000. Let us assume that 70,000,000 of these are earning their living. A large number of these are infected with hookworms. The proportion in the hills is two-thirds. In the plains it is more, but we will take two-thirds as a conservative number. This means that 45,000,000 *wage-earners are infected with hookworms.* The Statistical Department in 1915 estimated the average wage of an able-bodied agricultural labourer in Bengal at Rs. 10 monthly, or Rs. 120 yearly. Let us assume that the average yearly wage of the 45,000,000 infected labourers is Rs. 100. In that case these men are at present earning Rs. 4,50,00,00,000 annually. We have just seen that the employers of labour in this district estimate that the freeing of their labour force from hookworms has increased their earning capacity by from 25 to 50 per cent. Let us cut down this estimate ruthlessly and estimate that, over the whole of India, the improvement in earning capacity will only be 10 per cent. The earnings of these men will accordingly increase by Rs. 45,00,00,000 annually, that is by £30,000,000. This would cover the whole of the Indian War Loan in but little over 3 years, while if the earnings are increased by 33 per cent., as indeed we have every reason to expect would really be the case, *the amount of the Indian War Loan represents the increased earnings which could be made in one year by the people of this country, could they all be immediately freed from hookworm infection.*

We may therefore do worse than concentrate on the problem of the hookworm.

Motor Transport for Canals.

What is described as a small but promising step was taken in mail week towards the solution of the domestic transport problem in England which has been rendered serious, since the war, owing to the amount of war traffic cast on the railways and by the depletion of the rolling stock transferred to France. A train of barges driven by motor traction came into the Regent's Canal, London, on Wednesday, April 25, with loads of coal from the Midlands. These were the first motor barges to navigate the English canals for any distance, and the beginning of a development, which the Board of Trade is watching with interest. In their journey of 150 miles from Cannock Chase to St. George's Wharf, King's Cross, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," the motor barges navigated seven different canals, and managed all the locks with ease, leaving the horses on the towpath panting after them in vain. The motive power is a small motor driven by a mixture of paraffin and petrol. This is fixed to the stern, and can be transferred from one barge to another in a few minutes. The firm of Birmingham coal merchants who have developed the new method are about to convert their large fleet of barges to motor traction. The motor coal fleet may in time provide a valuable addition to London's coal supply, and coal delivered in this way should be much cheaper than railway-carried coal. This should help greatly towards the much-desired opening up of the disused canals of the country, and should do something to relieve the serious congestion on the railways. It may be added that in March last, the State took over the entire canal system of the country.

The Health of the City.

A slight deterioration in the health of Bombay was noticed last week, the general death-rate going up from 36.26 to 37.27, due, in the main, to heavier mortality from diseases of the respiratory system. The total number of deaths was 702, or 19 more than in the previous week. Plague was stationary and registered 83 attacks and 73 deaths, being only two attacks more than before. In the corresponding week of last year there were 85 deaths. Small-pox registered 24 attacks (including one imported case) and 9 deaths during the week. Cholera was absent as usual. The mortality from the principal other diseases was as follows:—Phthisis, 29; other diseases of the respiratory system, 233; tubercular diseases, 11; measles, 12; malaria, 4; enteric, 2; diarrhoea, 33; dysentery, 19; debility and old age, 62. The number of live births during the week was 364, while there were also 31 still-births and three premature births.

Dr. Livingstone.

As the result of correspondence which has passed between Lord Buxton and the Resident Commissioner of the Bechuanaland Protectorate measures have been adopted, according to the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian", for the preservation of the remains of Dr. Livingstone's house at Kolobeng, and of the graves in its vicinity. This was the third house built by the missionary in Africa, and in it his four children were born. During Livingstone's visit to Capetown in 1852 the house was plundered. Through the co-operation of a descendant of Sechele, chief of the Bechuanas and Livingstone's first convert, the ruins have already been fenced in, and a shed has been erected over the remains of the wells. The ground will in future be regarded as under Government protection, and the headman of a native village has been impressed with the necessity of keeping the site clear of jungle and guarding against injury by veld fires. From Kolobeng Dr. Livingstone started on his great exploring journeys to the north, in the course of which he found the Zambesi and the Victoria Falls as well as the great territory to the east of Lake Tanganyika, which until recently was under the German flag. Like Samoa, consecrated by memories of Robert Louis Stevenson and where his grave is, it is now in British occupation.

Broach Sanitary Association.

It is a gratifying sign of the times that the few sanitary associations which have come into existence in the Presidency, are most of them displaying commendable activity and enterprise in educating public opinion on the value of rural sanitation. The Broach Sanitary Association, which came into being three years ago, has already to its credit a highly praiseworthy record of work and the report for 1916-17, which has just been issued, shows that the zeal and public spirit of the members have in no way suffered. On the other hand the Association has widened its field of labour in the district and sought to reach the mass of the people through as many attractive ways as is possible with the limited means at its command. Public lectures, first-aid and home nursing classes, sanitary shows, distribution of sanitary literature, display of sanitary placards in public offices and schools, inviting of prize-essays on sanitation from school children, organisation of sanitary libraries and health exhibitions, weekly issue of local health statistics and arranging for supply of quinine tablets, were among the activities of the Association during the year. In addition to all these, the Association agitated for a vigorous fly campaign in Broach City, conducted a careful analysis of the city's milk supply and has been urging the local municipality to sanction the medical examination of its school children. The Association has also contributed to the Red Cross and other war funds. As the report says, the field for work is very vast, "but we say again what we said last year that for expansion we want both money and men." We hope the public of the district will afford every help to the Association to expand its field of labour.

ITALIAN GAINS EXTENDED.

RELENTLESS BRITISH AERIAL OFFENSIVE.

HEAVY CANNONADING SOUTH OF ST. QUENTIN.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

HEAVY CANNONADING ON JULIAN FRONT.

ITALIAN GAINS EXTENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 31.

An Italian communiqué says there was very heavy cannonading on the Julian front from Monte Cucco to Monte Vodice, eastward of Gorizia.

The enemy made three unsuccessful attacks against our trenches on Hill 652 between Jamiano and the coast.

We extended our gains westward of Medeazba.

SUPERIORITY OF ITALIAN GUNNERS.

AUSTRIAN DEFENCES NEAR TRIESTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 31.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Rome correspondent says:—The Italian army is fresh and almost intact. Such results have never been obtained so cheaply. This is due to the superiority of the Italian gunners and to their scarcely wasting a shot.

Heavy guns have completely changed the profile of Hermada which has been cut up in three days and seems only an immense ruin. The Italians are pouring through the gap near Medeazza and are surrounding the mountain, the fate of which is already sealed.

The Austrians are constructing defences nearer Trieste.

AUSTRIAN COUNCIL OF WAR.

ADVICE TO ABANDON TRIESTE IGNORED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 31.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

A Zurich correspondent of "Corriere d' Italia" says that an Austrian council of war held at Laibach decided for practical reasons to ignore the advice of General Falkenhayem and General Liedendorf to abandon Trieste and withdraw to stronger lines of defence.

The "Messagero" learns from Vienna that the Austrian Emperor has returned from the Isonzo front furious and has ordered the retirement of the General Commanding in the Ruk sector.

BRITISH AEROPLANE ARRIVES IN ROME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, May 31.
Recd. 8-55 p.m., May 31.

A British aeroplane has arrived here. It flew from London stopping at Paris, Turin and Pisa.

AIRAID ON FOLKESTONE.

THREE MORE DEATHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 8-55 p.m., May 31.

Three more deaths have occurred as a result of the airraid on Folkestone.

At an inquest the Coroner congratulated the population on its calmness. The Chief Constable giving evidence said, that forty-three bombs were dropped in the borough and sixty-three persons were killed and ninety-three injured. The dead included twenty-six women and twenty-four children.

The jury expressed the opinion that a warning of the approach of raiders should have been given.

JAPAN'S IMPORT OF INDIAN COTTON.

10 MILLIONS' WORTH FOR NEXT 3 MONTHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., June 1.

The New York correspondent of the "Times" says:—In response to requests for information about heavy gold outflow to Japan, agencies of Japanese financial institutions have informed the Treasury that they will probably require ten millions sterling in gold in the next three months in order to pay India for cotton.

DEATH OF FAMOUS POLISH SINGER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 31.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., June 1.

The death of the famous Polish singer, Edouard de Reszke is announced.

GREAT AERIAL BATTLES.

RELENTLESS BRITISH OFFENSIVE

30 GERMAN MACHINES DESTROYED IN A DAY

BEWILDERING SPECTACLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 31.

Correspondents at Headquarters state that despite the lull in fighting, the British aerial offensive continues relentlessly day and night. Some of the most desperate air battles of the war have been fought recently, many at a height of 19,000 feet. Thirty German machines were destroyed on May 27th alone, when in one melee six British and eight German aeroplanes were so close that their wings grazed. The spectacle was bewildering as the combatants described enormous loops and crescents holding to one another's tails. On one occasion seven machines almost locked together slid towards the earth pouring forth bullets amid a shower of shrapnel from guns below. The fight ended in the destruction of four German machines. The British were scathless.

On another occasion a British plot after destroying two machines was attacked, but felled his assailant with seven shots from an automatic pistol after his gun had jambed.

LORD FRENCH ON AEROPLANE ATTACKS.

SCHEME OF DEFENCE BEING RECONSIDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 31.

Lord French, replying to a deputation from Folkestone, said it was impossible absolutely to prevent aeroplane attacks, but the scheme of defence had been reconsidered in the light of experience gained in the recent raid and he hoped that the measures taken would make any future raid a risky operation involving heavy loss.

BRITISH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 31.

A British evening communiqué says there is nothing of interest to report.

MR. CHURCHILL AND GOVERNMENT.

REPORTED OFFER OF POST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 8-55 p.m., May 31.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that Major Winston Churchill has been offered a post in the Government.

LORD DEVENPORT'S AILMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 8-55 p.m., May 31.

Lord Devonport is suffering from ear disease.

BOARD OF TRADE ASSUMES CONTROL OF TOBACCO.

FROM 1ST JUNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 31.

The Board of Trade assumes the control of tobacco and prohibits dealings therein except as authorised, fixing the wholesale and retail prices from the 1st June.

FRENCH PUSH.

ARTILLERY STRUGGLE SOUTH OF ST. QUENTIN.

ENEMY SPECIAL UNITS FALL BACK.

THREE AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 31.

A French communiqué says there was a fairly violent artillery struggle south of St. Quentin. The special units endeavouring to reach our trenches at Montblond in the Champagne were obliged to fall back under the violence of our fire, abandoning the dead and the wounded. We captured prisoners, a machine gun and a flame-thrower.

Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

HEAVY CANNONADING NEAR ST. QUENTIN.

ENEMY GUNS SILENCED IN CHAMPAGNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 31.

A French communiqué says, cannonading on both sides continued very active in the neighbourhood south of St. Quentin. Our batteries in the Champagne silenced heavy bombardment of our trenches on the Monthaut Casque.

HOW TO DEFEAT MILITRAISM

FRENCH SOCIALIST MINISTER ON NEED OF DISCIPLINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 30.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 31.

The French Socialist Minister, M. Thomas, is accompanying M. Kerensky on his tour of the Russian armies. The former has delivered numerous speeches on the need of discipline to defeat militarism, otherwise they will again be slaves. He has also replied to numerous questions and refused sophistic pacifist arguments. The speeches have caused a deep impression.

BRITISH HELP FOR FRENCH SHIPPING.

M. BOUSSENOT'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 31.
Recd. 8-55 p.m., May 31.

M. Boussenot, Secretary of the Naval Committee of the Chamber in an article in the newspaper appealing for further British help for French shipping, mentions that over 600 British ships are at present working for France.

TWO STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

AGREEMENT FOR FUSION OF INTERESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 8-55 p.m., May 31.

"The Times" states that an agreement has been reached for the fusion of interests between the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand.

A DEMOCRATIC MONARCHY.

The ex-Czar is now styled "Nicholas Romanoff" in Russia, and the National Congress of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates has passed a resolution in favour of the suppression of titles and classes. Judging from the confusion which is constantly arising in Great Britain as to the identity of the various Grand Dukes, a simplification would be welcome there, says a writer in the "Westminster Gazette," though possibly old titles might be allowed to remain in Russia as they have been allowed to remain in France. It is not generally realised, that in one European country the monarch has no power to confer titles. This is Norway, which in this respect is superlatively democratic.

INEFFECTIVE ENEMY SUBMARINISM.

INCREASED BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

NOTABLE DECREASE IN SINKINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 31.

The Admiralty announces that 2,719 vessels arrived during the week and 2,708 sailed. Eighteen ships over 1,600 tons and one under were sunk. Seventeen ships were unsuccessfully attacked. Two fishing boats were sunk.

CONTEMPLATED CLOSING OF AMERICAN MONEY MARKET.

TO FACILITATE GREATER EFFORTS FOR FINANCING WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 30.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 31.

In order to facilitate greater efforts towards financing the war, the Government contemplates the virtual closing of the American money market to further the foreign government bond issues throughout the war, also the centralising of the country's financial system by the addition to the Federal Reserve Board, of a thousand strong trust companies and State banks, which at present are not members.

RUSSIAN WORKERS' DEMANDS

DRASTIC LABOUR LAWS.

The All-Russia Conference of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates came to an end on Monday, the 18th April.

After lengthy, and at times heated, debates, says the Petrograd correspondent of the "Daily Mail", a long resolution in six sections respecting the relations towards the Provisional Government was passed by the conference. It stated that, the Government having so far carried out its undertakings towards the Russian democracy, the conference would support it so long as it continued to work in this direction. The conference called on the Progressive elements to resist a counter-revolution by Tsaristic or *bourgeoisie* influences. It recognised the necessity of democratic control over the Government by the organ of social democracy—namely, the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. Finally, it calls upon all the Russian social democracy to unite around the Council to prevent the Government from escaping from democratic control, so that they can continue to carry out their assumed obligations.

The resolutions respecting the Constituent Assembly can be summarised thus: It must be convoked at the earliest possible moment and meet in Petrograd; there must be no voting qualification except that a voter must be 20 years of age; an equal secret voting ballot irrespective of sex; the Council must take an active part in the preliminary work and watch over the elections to prevent abuses.

The labour question was fully gone into. The conference called upon the Government immediately to publish a decree bringing in an eight-hour day as a permanent law of the land, but to suspend its operation where work is concerned with the national defence or the food question for the duration of the war. Overtime must be paid after eight hours of work. An organisation must be created to fix a minimum wage in all trades, and the care of the unemployed must devolve on the State.

Conciliation boards are demanded in all factories, and freedom of union. Strikes and boycotts are not to be punishable and strikes are not to cancel agreements between employers and employees nor give the right to the former to discharge the latter for conducting strikes. Public servants and private people are to be subject to punishment for contravening labour laws.

LE SAGE OF THE "D. T."

After working in Fleet-street for more than half a century, Mr. J. M. Le Sage, the managing editor of the "Daily Telegraph," attains his eightieth year in mail week, I doubt, writes a correspondent in the "Pall Mall Gazette" if there is a more wonderful record in the history of journalism. Mr. Le Sage won the affection and admiration of his colleagues during the long period of years, and he has never deviated from the high standard of journalism which he set himself early in his career. To-day he is richly entitled to the laurels that he wears.

REICHSRATH OPENED.

DR. GROSS ELECTED PRESIDENT.

A SINGLE SLAV STATE TO BE INSISTED ON.

UNION OF GALICIA TO BE DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 31.
Recd. 8-55 p.m., May 31.

A telegram from Vienna says that the Reichsrath had been opened, this being its first sitting since the war began. The galleries were crowded. Doctor Gross, leader of the German National League, was elected President. There are indications that the session will be a very lively one, as Czech parties who are numerically superior to others, have united in order to insist on the foundation of a single Slav State, while the Poles and Socialists intend to demand the union of Galicia, with independent Poland having an outlet to sea.

AUSTRO-GERMAN PEACE EFFORTS.

ACTIVE PROPAGANDA IN SWEDEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 31.

In view of the forthcoming opening of a regular session of the International Socialist Conference at Stockholm Austro-German peace efforts are being intensified.

An inspired article in the "Neue Freie Presse" says that Austria is only concerned that the balance of power be not changed against Austria. The paper declares that freedom of navigation in the Adriatic and the Danube is more important to Austria than the distribution of territory.

Meanwhile the German peace propaganda is very active in Sweden.

The Stockholm journal, "Dagens Nyheter" publishes an article by the wellknown German journalist, Doctor Hans Vorst, in which he attempts to influence Swedish opinion in favour of a peace conference by professing German willingness to agree to immediate general disarmament.

CALCUTTA PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 30.

Mr. Justice Beachcroft presided to-day over an annual general meeting of the Calcutta Prisoners' Aid Society. The report of the last year showed that special attention was paid by the Society to relief of first offenders. The Society helped those who came to its office with food, clothing and work. Some were taken to their relations and some were sent to their homes in different parts of India. Habitual offenders were mostly supplied with work in the Society's workshop and with food till they earned enough wages to support themselves. In the workshop men are treated as freemen in ordinary factories and kept engaged from morning to evening with little or no opportunity of doing mischief, which they would have had, were they left in the streets, and kindly help in time often leads this class of men to realise their true position in life and to take to earning their livelihood by honest means. During the last year the Society helped 105 persons. Of these sixteen were Europeans and eighty-nine Indians. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 2,476. The income amounted to Rs. 9,362 and expenditure to Rs. 8,611.

BENGAL COAL FIELD.

SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF LABOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 30.

The "Pioneer's" Calcutta commercial correspondent writes:—The shortage of labour and labour unrest at the collieries are factors which tell most apprehensively against the coal trade at the moment, and on this point it is gratifing to know the Indian Mining Association is instituting a comprehensive enquiry in the coal mining districts concerning the unrest that is said to be prevalent among certain sections of the labour force of the collieries. In a circular addressed to mine managers the Committee of the Association state that it has been reported that Sonthalis are being recruited by the Military authorities for work out of India from the districts to which the collieries look for their usual labour supply. If this is the case and if, as a result, the available sources of coal mining labour are reduced, the attention of Government should be drawn to the position in view of the seriousness of the effect that would be likely to ensue on coal raising.

RUSSIAN POLITICS.

CONGRESS OF OFFICERS' DELEGATES.

DEMANDS IMMEDIATE RESUMPTION OF OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 30.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 31.

The Congress of delegates of officers serving at the front, has passed a resolution that while hailing the aspirations of the Provisional Government towards stable peace, they declare that the only means of arriving at it are the immediate re-establishment of military offensive.

RUSSIANS OF GERMAN ORIGIN.

CONGRESS OPENS AT ODESSA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ODESSA, May 30.
Recd. 8-55 p.m., May 31.

The Congress of 3,000 Russians of German origin has opened here. It was decided to conduct the debates in both German and Russian.

MEETING OF OCTOBRIST PARTY.

DECISION IN FAVOUR OF LIBERAL REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MOSCOW, May 30.
Recd. 8-55 p.m., May 31.

A meeting of the Octobrist party attended by M. Gutchkoff, formerly Minister of War, decided to form a new party to combine the bourgeois and democratic elements in defence of Liberal Republican principles.

A NATURALISED GERMAN IN RANGOON.

GREAT PUBLIC FEELING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 30.

Considerable correspondence has been appearing in the local papers recently on the subject of Government allowing a naturalised German, named Patzerat to remain and carry on business in Rangoon. It would appear that the local Government had sent him to Ahmednagar and Bengal, but neither Bombay nor Bengal Governments would have him and he remained in Rangoon pending further orders. Feeling was so high that a public meeting was advertised to take place shortly to pass a resolution objecting to Patzert being allowed to stay on and carry on business here.

To-day the local Government issued a press note directing under Defence of India Rules (3) Patzert's removal to Shwebo, where he is to reside until further orders.

GERMAN CRUELTY IN BELGIUM.

MR. WHITLOCK'S INDICTMENT.

The report drawn up by Mr. Brand Whitlock, the former United States Minister in Belgium, regarding the brutality displayed by the Germans in deporting Belgians for forced labour has been published by the State Department. The document came as a confidential report in January, when the United States protested in vain to Berlin against this treatment of the helpless people, but the Department dared not publish it until Mr. Whitlock was safe on French soil. The report says that the delegates of the Commission of Relief to Belgium, on returning to Brussels, told the most distressing stories and related scenes of cruelty and sorrow attending the seizures, and daily and hourly since then appalling stories have been told by Belgians although it is impossible to verify them.

"Making due allowance," Mr. Whitlock wrote, "for exaggeration, I was constantly in receipt of reports tending to bear out these stories." A number of men were sent back to Mons in a dying condition. Many were tuberculous. At Malines and Antwerp also men who had returned from Germany died, their friends asserting that they were the victims of cruelty, neglect, cold, exposure and hunger. The German authorities refused to permit packages of food to be sent to them similar to those sent to prisoners of war except in rare instances. Mr. Whitlock adds:

"It once more places in relief the fact that the German capacity for blundering is almost as great as the German capacity for cruelty. They dealt a mortal blow at any prospect they may have had of being tolerated by the populations of Flanders by tearing away from nearly every humble home in the land husband, father, son or brother. They lighted a fire of hatred which will never go out; they brought home to every heart in the land in a way that will impress its horror indelibly on the memory of three generations the realisation of what German methods mean, not as in the early atrocities, in the heat of war, but by one of those deeds that make one despair of the future of the human race, a deed coldly planned, studiously matured, and deliberately and systematically executed, a deed so cruel that the German soldiers are said to have wept in its execution, and so monstrous that even German officers are now said to be ashamed.—*Reuter.*

HINDENBURG'S TOWERS.

BRITISH OVERCOME TREMENDOUS DEFENCE.

MASS OF LITTLE FORTS.

Writing from the British Headquarters on April 23, Mr. W. Beach Thomas, correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says:—

At dawn, after several days of bombardment of unusual precision and great volume, our men and our tanks attacked the German positions on both sides of the Scarpe.

The enemy had thrown in to this point some fresh reserve divisions to replace those broken a fortnight ago or wearied by the subsequent fighting. He had hurried to the scene of the fighting a number of new batteries and heavy howitzers up to 8in. calibre and field guns and antitank guns. He had almost supplanted rifles with machine guns either of light or heavy variety, and the ground was littered with special picks, braced with iron down both sides of the shaft and shovels with which little forts for these guns had been dug out in every conceivable place.

Some of the most desperate fighting of the war was engaged in by English and Scottish troops along the southern bank of the Scarpe, where, in spite of the intensity of the barrage, the enemy's machine guns were still in being. The troops immediately above the river were held up and either lay low in sell-holes awaiting a fresh opportunity or retired to their trenches. The whole fight soon became a soldiers' battle where soldierly qualities in men and junior officers saved lives and won through.

"KAMERAD" TREACHERY.

One officer, keeping his men well in line, rushed them almost without loss past the German curtain of fire and then paraded them up close to our own barrage, but the houses flanking the street were built of bursting sheils, and nothing but bursts were audible and you could not see 20 yards. Our shells have seldom fallen in greater volume.

The moment our curtain of fire lifted these troops were in the enemy's trench and bayoneted the whole of the garrison save a handful of prisoners. The Germans fought to the death. Just on the left a group nearly surrounded held up their hands, but as our men rose from the shell-holes machine gunners close behind these pretended surrenders opened with their guns in all directions.

I never met British troops coming from battle with such passionate words of fury.

On the right, south from the river, our success was quick and startling in its thoroughness. Our attack appears to have been made at the moment of the relief of Pomeranians in front of us. The Hindenburg line running towards Arras had been terribly smashed by our artillery. One prisoner of the hundreds pouring back from the fight said his unit had lost at least half its men from our shell fire alone. Unquestionably the losses were huge as the men had been caught in half-dug trenches. Crushed by these heavy casualties and the suddenness of the attack they surrendered. Nearly 500 gave themselves up in one group. Possibly the stately advance of a tank along the Hindenburg wire to their left had helped to increase their fear.

BAVARIANS AGAIN.

But almost everywhere else the German soldiers were stimulated by their officers to the extremities of resistance. When we entered the edges of Guemappe village (south-east of Arras) a famous Bavarian division, called in before to arrest the retreat at Loos and once again at High Wood, were hurried forward and counter-attacked in mass from the hill to the east and arrested the advance.

Throughout the whole of the fighting south of Scrapo the Germans lost very heavily. The front lines were generally held thinly, but the second and other lines very strongly. Many trenches were not deep or provided with dug-outs, and our artillery fire has never been surpassed in volume.

The battle was one of the most difficult of the war. South of the Scarpe the enemy had no definite line of trench but had worked frantically, as if developing a new estate by substituting trenches for roads and machine-gun nests for villas. These were strown everywhere in apparent disorder, but each was selected by virtue of some rise in the ground or command of an avenue of approach. T-shaped, Z-shaped, and E-shaped defences had been cut at night here, there, and everywhere, with cover for several machine guns and deep funk-holes for the gunner, whither he retired during our creeping barrage. Besides there were villages and two woods, known as Sart and Vert, whose natural defences had been increased.

REPORT OF ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDEN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 30.

The report of the Royal Botanical Garden, published to-day, showed that during the last year about 6,600 plants were distributed and 3,300 received. Of the former 22,576 were road-side trees distributed to District Boards and the Public Works Department. Some 650 went to New Delhi and 2,937 to the Government of Bihar and Orissa for Jamkipore and Ranchi. Some 969 packets of seeds were distributed including 80 lbs. sent to the arboricultural expert for New Delhi. 187 packets of seeds were received, exclusive of the supply of two barrels of mahogany from the Royal Gardens, Kew, and six bags of palm seed from Mr. Lister of Pashok.

GERMANY'S STRATEGIC RESERVE.

THE THREAT TO ITALY.

The German strategic reserve—the force which Hindenburg keeps available for action wherever required—may to-day amount to over half a million; it has even been placed by competent critics as high as 750,000, writes Mr. Sidney Low in the "Sunday Pictorial."

Owing to the matchless geographical position of the Central Powers on the interior lines of the whole campaign, this force can be swiftly moved to any quarter in which a final stroke for the offensive may be tried.

Where will the Potsdam Superman throw his last stake? The Italians are discussing the question with some anxiety. They know that the Austrians are massing troops and guns on their frontier; and they suspect that another great drive from the Trentino, like that of last summer, but this time stiffened by a dozen German divisions, may begin when the weather opens the mountain roads again.

The Austrians may make the attempt; but it seems, on the face of it, unlikely that their allies would think it worth while to send a really large army to join them. Hindenburg, one would think, would prefer to use—or to use up—his strategic reserve elsewhere.

He has several alternatives. There is the Western Front, where the Germans might hope that a furious attack would neutralise our own offensive, and so enable them to play out the war for the year.

Again, there is that long-talked-of invasion of these islands. It would be a desperate venture at the best; but the Prussian General Staff is approaching the desperation point, and may catch at any chance of retrieving its failing fortunes by some new and startling enterprise.

The most hopeful field for the employment of Hindenburg's strategic reserve would seem to be in the Russian theatre. It would be worth the sacrifice of many men, from the Hindenburgian point of view, to occupy, or even to threaten, Petrograd.

Nevertheless, the descent upon Italy may be tried, because the Germans are bound to show that they can still take the initiative somewhere, and a bold policy in this quarter would encourage their hesitating and disheartened ally.

The invading force would set out with great strategical and topographical elements in its favour. The Austro-Italian frontier is worth three victories to Italy's enemy.

SUPERIORITY OF ITALIAN MORAL.

I travelled along a considerable part of that frontier last summer, and was struck by the weighty handicap which it lays upon the Italian High Command.

The great bastion of the Trentino is a salient reaching deep into Northern Italy, and a strong and determined invader may hope to push down its open stairways, and to carry ruin and devastation to Milan, Brescia, Vicenza, Padua and the other rich and beautiful cities of the Italian plains; and then to cut across the railway, which is the main line of communication for all the armies holding the long double arc of the frontier.

I was in some of these cities last year, when the troops of King Victor Emmanuel were being borne back by the masses of the Austrian infantry and the concentrated fire of the mammoth Austrian guns, which had no counter-parts on the other side. But the on-rush was held and turned by Cadorna's men: and it seems unlikely that it can now succeed, even with powerful German aid.

For the Italians are stronger in every way than they were a year ago. They have better roads and light railways to their front: and their ammunition supply is more ample. If they are still inferior in the heaviest artillery, they are beyond comparison superior in *moral*.

I have never seen finer infantry anywhere than the Italian Alpini, that superb body of mountain warriors, who climb like the chamois and fight like wild cats.

Yet an Austrian attack in force, with half a dozen German Army Corps, led perhaps by Mackensen or Falkenhayn, would be formidable. The Italians cannot tell beforehand at what point in their sinuous 400-mile line the assault will be delivered, and they know that they may have all their work laid out for them to hold back the irruption before it can debouch into the fertile and vulnerable lowlands.

They will be grateful for such help in men and guns as England and France can furnish.

Italy has done good work for the common cause, and she ought not to be denied any support that her Allies are able to give her.

KANJI DHARAMSAV ENGLISH SCHOOL

(From our correspondent.)

The social gathering of this school was held on 21st May, in Chinchani District, Thana, with Sir Prabhashankar D. Pattani in the chair.

After prayer by the students of the school the Headmaster, Mr. M. M. Save, gave a short history of the school. Dialogues and speeches were made by the present students of the school and a Gujarati drama, composed specially for the occasion by Mr. Gopaldas Narshilal Shah was performed very successfully by the past and present students. Prizes were given to the students by the Chairman, who then addressed the audience, in which he showed his full appreciation for the work done both by the staff and students of the school and appealed to the leading members of Chinchani to improve the status of the school. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and singing of the National Anthem brought the proceedings to an end.

WONDERFUL BRITISH AIRMAN.

THREE ENEMIES DOWN IN ONE FLIGHT.

Mr. W. Beach Thomas, writing to the "Daily News and Leader" from War Correspondents' Headquarters in France, says:—Stories of aerial enterprise and gallantry are so many that one cannot record a tenth part of them. The accuracy of observations of our airmen so increased efficiency of artillery during the Battle of Arras that our gunners reduced the German barrage to a trickle and saved the lives of hundreds of our storming parties.

In illustration of their activity I will quote the rough diary of one single flight taken by a pilot of a fighting machine. Only a few words and phrases are altered or omitted. The story plunges into the middle of things at once thus:

I attacked enemy plane near Cambrai head-on at 8,000 feet. I saw sign of damage to enemy's engine from my fire as soon as we closed on one another, and half-looped to one side of him when he dived, leaving a large trail of blue smoke. I dived down to about 4,000 feet after him and fired 50 rounds, when he went down absolutely out of control.

I was immediately afterwards attacked by three more German planes, which drove me down to about 200 feet. We were firing at one another whenever possible, when at last I got into good position and attacked one from above, one from right. I closed on the latter, turning in behind him and got so near that I could see shape of pilot's head against sight of my gun. The first shots were mortal and his machine simply heeled over and spun into ground. Other two machines cleared off.

During fight I saw two other enemy's planes spin down. Then having lost sight of all other machines and being only 200 feet from ground I decided to fly home at that height. A company of German cavalry going along small road halted and fired and several machine guns opened fire. After flying west for about five minutes I was again attacked by another type of enemy's machine. We manoeuvred against one another for some while until within about five minutes of crossing the line, flying against a strong wind.

When he was about 150 yards behind me I looped straight over him and, coming out of loop, dived and fired a good burst, hitting pilot mortally in the back. He at once dived straight into ground.

I then went over German trenches filled with soldiers and was fired at by machine guns, rifles, and small field guns, in and out of range. There was a lot of small artillery firing and shells bursting in and about German trenches. I landed at first aerodrome I saw. My machine was badly shot about.

Such is the bare tale of one flight out of thousands in the Battle of Arras. Our machines were among the enemy all the time, some observing, some fighting both other planes and infantry, some even wrecking transport, some bombing.

LOST SUBMARINES.

HOW THEY WERE TRAPPED IN THE SOUND.

An extraordinary story of the loss of a number of German submarines is told by the Copenhagen correspondent of the "Bystander," quoting Knud Rasmussen, the well-known Danish explorer.

Rasmussen is the man who first saw the thirty German submarines imprisoned in the ice (says the "Bystander's" Correspondent in Copenhagen). Copenhagen has had a Polar winter; a fortnight ago the Sound was frozen over; even now thick ice stretches far out into the Cattagat; and a Swede walked from the mainland to the island of Marstrand. Different untruths have been told about the ice-trapped submarines; but Rasmussen knows the real truth. "They were trapped at the narrow part of the Sound just above Helsingborg. That happened two days after the submarine campaign began. The thirty were all making north—of course, from the same Baltic base—when the east wind blew the loose ice together, and as it was freezing hard 12deg. Celsius at least—soon all the sub. were in a solid pack."

* * * * *

"What happened next?"

"The subs. were moving with only their periscopes up. Some of them smelt danger in time and managed to rise. These got wedged in with their decks showing. Others were caught under the ice and only their periscopes showed. I myself walked across the ice to them, and my mate even tried to look down a periscope. Then the slip—ice—that is, loose ice which always drifts under the pack—snapped the periscope tubes. The subs perished miserably. . . ."

"How did they perish?"

"Miserably. Some, after three days' imprisonment, tried to get away under the ice. I know that seven subs. were smashed in, and all on board drowned."

"How do you know that?"

"I know it. I told Prince Harald."

Prince Harald is, of course, the Danish Prince of that name, who is the brother of the King of Denmark, and nephew of Queen Alexandra.

A NEW YORK WAR TRAGEDY.

According to a New York cable, following upon an argument concerning the war, the Rev. Robert Barry, a Congregationalist minister, of Bronxville, murdered his wife and mother-in-law, and committed suicide. The dead women were of German birth.

CLIAMS FOR EXEMPTION.

ADJUTANT GENERAL ON NEED OF STRICTER SCRUTINY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 31.

In the course of a circular regarding Exemption Tribunals, the Adjutant-General in India says claims for exemption from local military service on the ground that such service cannot be performed, should be met with the argument that men will be called up for such service only in the gravest emergency, and probably for short periods, and that there can be few occupations so important that the task of restoring local order would not be more important. On the other hand, exemption from general military service must be dealt with on the assumption that men liable to this service may, in the event of serious internal disturbance, be called away from their civil avocations for considerable periods and it may be laid down that it is not in the national interest that a private firm should be exposed to the possibility of having to close down owing to all its European staff being taken away, or that the administration of Government should be exposed to serious dislocation.

It should be observed that exemptions may be withdrawn by the Tribunal which granted them and this affords an opportunity of asking the Tribunals to review their decisions. I am to ask that if any exemption appears to you to have been improperly granted, the fact may be reported for the information of the Adjutant General in India with a statement of the grounds on which you consider that an application for review should be made. It may be necessary to apply for review in cases of exemption which through proper existing circumstances ceases to be so, when circumstances change, as for example, when a man changes his employment. In the case of partial exemption, Officers Commanding should be directed to bring to your notice cases of exemptions from general military service which should be withdrawn. It will be harder to keep in touch with persons totally exempted, and this is an additional reason for opposing such exemption, but a list of such persons should be kept and any opportunity that presents itself for acquiring information as to change in their circumstances should be utilised.

DEATH OF A NOTED AHMEDABAD CITIZEN.

THE LATE RAO BAHADUR KESHAVLAL HIRALAL.

(From a correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 31.

Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal, late President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, died here last night at the age of 78. He served as Deputy Collector for 25 years and was specially selected for the post of Dewan of Cambay at the time of the British administration of that State. Government recognized his marked ability as a financier and administrator when the State was restored to the late Nawab. After retirement from British service he served as Dewan of Idar State. He was nominated President of the Ahmedabad Municipality and worked in that capacity for five years. At the time of the Coronation of the King Emperor a special certificate was awarded to him in recognition of his valuable municipal services. He leaves behind him a large family to mourn his demise.

TRIAL OF A EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECT.

AN APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 31.

At the Allahabad High Court Mr. Justice Rybes resumed the further hearing of the application of Mr. Harris, travelling representative of the Gresham Publishing Company, who was being tried at Lucknow on a charge of theft of letters. His Lordship said he was not satisfied that the High Court had any jurisdiction to deal with the application of Mr. Harris. Reliance was placed on the case from Jubbulpore, in which the High Court had made certain orders in the case of a European British subject who was being tried there, and on the case reported in I. L. R. 9 Bombay in which the Bombay High Court had made orders of transfer in the case of a European British subject. His Lordship directed a notice to go to the District Magistrate of Lucknow to show cause why the application should not be granted and stayed the proceedings in the meanwhile.

BELGAUM DISTRICT SANITARY CONFERENCE.

(From our correspondent.)

BELGAUM, May 31.

The Belgaum District Sanitary Conference was opened by Mr. Mountford, Commissioner at 11-30 a.m. About 500 people were present. Mr. Mountford commended the efforts of Mr. Salo and Mr. Kulkarni, in the matter of improvement of village sanitation in the district. He alluded to the efforts for the improvement of village sanitation in Dharwar and Belgaum.

He urged on the delegates the necessity for the training of midwives and nurses, the consideration of the health of school children, remedial measures to prevent infant mortality, and improvement of village sanitation in Mysore and American methods. After referring to diseases from flies and mosquitoes and emphasising the importance of the destruction of rubbish, he concluded his remarks by impressing on the delegates the necessity of subscribing towards the War Loan as the people's duty to-wards the Empire.

A NEW JAGADGURU.

DR. LINGESH MAHABHAGAVATH INSTALLED AT KOLHAPUR.

(From a correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, May 31.

Dr. Lingesh Mahabhagavath, Ph. D., of Kuruthkoti, was the recipient last evening of a large number of congratulatory addresses on the eve of his installation as the Jagadguru of Karavira Sankaracharya Math, in Kolhapur. The function took place in the Palace Theatre, Khas Bag, with the Dewan, Rai Bahadur Raghunath Venkaji Sabnis, in the chair. The proceedings began with Sarvadikari Pishvekar conveying the blessings of his Holiness of Karavira Peetha. He thanked the people for coming at great trouble to honour a distinguished scholar and gentleman, who was about to start a new life. Dr. Lingesh comes of a responsible middle class Deshastha Brahman family in Dharwar District. As a boy he showed signs of strong attachment for ancient lore and in his yearnings was blessed by the great Maharastra Sadhu Gondavalekar, with whom he stayed seven years. Dr. Lingesh went to Calcutta, Shringeri, Benares and other places of learning and there learnt a spirit of toleration towards other religions. He has written many treatises and contributions to philosophical journals, which have won him distinction from all parts of the world. Several literary institutions have conferred their membership on him and the Oriental University of Washington honoured him with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

The Sarvadhikari first met him in 1911 at the Tanjore Parishad, where his great Sanskrit lecture made a profound impression and his mastery of Sanskrit language, his anxiety for a religious revival and his robust optimism about India, marked him as the man who could bring about a happy understanding between the orthodox and modern schools of thought and help religious progress conformably with the changed times. The Sarvadhikari then resolved to secure Dr. Lingesh to occupy one of the religious thrones founded by the great Shankaracharya to mould popular religious feelings.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES.

Letters of congratulation wishing success to Dr. Lingesh in his new sphere of activities were then read from the Private Secretaries to their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governors of Bombay and Madras. The Yuvaraja of Mysore stated he was happy to hear of the installation and glad to hear that Dr. Lingesh would still continue to keep in touch with the Samskrit Acadamy at Bangalore. Sir Prabhashankar Pattani wrote:—"I am glad you take up this important religious work. The Maharaja of Kolhapur must be congratulated on his choice." Sir Sivasamier regarded the event as unique in the history of the country and pregnant with great possibilities for the good of the country in the direction of religious and social development and wished for the Mahabaghavath a larger sphere of beneficient influence. Dr. Satishchandra Vidyabhushan said, "You have rendered great service to the cause of Sanskrit learning and will no doubt be able to do more when you are raised to the position of a Jagadguru". Babu Bhagavandas of Benares congratulated all concerned on having secured such an able occupant for the Peetha. Dewan Bahadur Puttanna Chetty trusted that "Dr. Lingesh's accession will be the beginning of a new era in the management of our maths for the good of the people." Numerous similar letters were unanimous that no better person could have been found for the Peetha. Among the writers were Mr. Justice Heaton of Bombay, Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. P. Ramaswami Iyer of Madras, Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, Dr. Laddu from Hardwar, Dr. Radhakumud Mukerji, Mr. Ewbank, Registrar, Bombay, Colonel Woodhouse, Political Agent, Southern Mahratta States, and many others. Twelve addresses from representative public bodies were next presented to Dr. Lingesh.

DR. LINGESH'S REPLY.

Dr. Lingesh replied in Sanskrit and English thanking all for the honor and hoped he would justify his new position and be better able to continue his altruistic work through the kind support of his Highness the Maharaja Chatrapathi of Kolhapur.

The Dewan in winding up the proceedings paid a tribute to the learning of Dr. Lingesh and hoped he would rejuvenate Sanskrit Philosophy and add to it fresh lustre and glory. Dr. Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, who was unable in consequence of his advanced age to be personally present, wrote welcoming the installation of Dr. Lingesh as a move in the right direction and calculated to promote harmony among the different sections of the Hindu community. An Indian Philosophical Association will be started this evening.

JOB FOR A SOLEMN POLICEMAN.

A young soldier and his wife who were married on April 22 attended at North London police-court the next day and complained that the man's mother and sisters had "called them names."

Mr. Hedderwick: Did the mother forbid the marriage?

The Wife: No, but she was jolly annoyed when she found that the allowance from the War Office would be stopped, and that I should get it instead. Then the sisters turned upon me, and I was everything that was bad. They did give me a time of it.

Mr. Hedderwick: Shall I grant a summons or send a solemn policeman to caution your mother and sisters-in-law?

The Wife: Oh, do send a policeman.

Mr. Hedderwick: Yes. Let a solemn policeman caution these people.

Official and Personal.

Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Bassister-at-Law, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 14th ultimo.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for six months of the furlough granted to him.

The Thakore Saheb of Chuda in Kathiawar arrived at Trivandrum on Sunday and spent three days there on sight-seeing. He was the guest of his Highness the Maharaja. The Thakore Saheb left yesterday for Quilon.

The Indian representatives at the Imperial War Conference, H. H. the Maharajah of Bikanir, Sir S. P. Sinha and Sir James Meston arrived in Bombay yesterday from England and landed at No. 7 Shed, Alexandra Docks. They were received at the quay by H. H. the Maharajah of Gwalior, H. H. the Jam Saheb of Navanagar, Sir Prabhashankar and Lady Pattani, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Gupta and several others. The delegates were enthusiastically cheered. Sir S. P. Sinha first stepped ashore, then the Maharajah of Bikanir and last Sir James Meston. They were garlanded and Sir S. P. Sinha motored to his son-in-law, Mr. A. G. Gupta's bungalow and the Maharajah of Bikanir to the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Sir James Meston left yesterday for Naini Tal, where he will resume the office of the Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces. Sir S. P. Sinha and H. H. the Maharajah of Bikanir left Bombay by the Calcutta Mail and the Gujarat Mail respectively.

WOMEN AND THE LAW.

AN IRISH DECISION.

Mr. Justice Barton, sitting in the Chancery Division in Dublin, has dismissed a petition of right in which the suppliant was Miss Georgina Frost, who claimed to have been elected clerk of the Petty Sessions at Sixmilebridge, county Clare. The election was conducted by the local justices, but in the Petty Sessions Clerks (Ireland) Act, 1851, power was conferred on the Lord Lieutenant to discontinue any of these offices.

The father of the suppliant had been clerk in the same district, and for five years during his illness the suppliant had discharged the duties of the office. One of the arguments of the Crown against the appointment of a woman was that it might become her duty to take depositions in criminal cases, which would be unpleasant for her and for everybody concerned.

Mr. Justice Barton, in giving judgment, said that he would not usurp the functions of Parliament. In modern cases the disqualification of women was not rested upon any presumed inferiority of intellect or discretion. There were few people nowadays who would allege any such inferiority. It was nominally rested upon considerations of decorum and upon the unfitness of certain painful and exacting duties in relation to the finer qualities of women.

A GLASS SUBSTITUTE.

A fabric which has the strength and lasting qualities of metal and which may be bent to any shape and used as a substitute for glass in windsheilds, as screens for lamps and lanterns, and for many ornamental purposes, may be easily prepared, according to a *Popular Science* formula, from ordinary mosquito netting and glue, coloured according to taste and to the use to which it is to be put.

Take 2 oz. of glue and let it stand for one-half hour in 32 oz. of water, then place the vessel containing the glue in a saucepan of boiling hot water and let it remain until the glue is melted. Do not try to hasten the melting by setting the vessel over the flame, as this will spoil the setting properties of the glue. Strain the liquid through wet cheese-cloth into a heated tray.

Have at hand several pieces of mosquito netting, 6 or 8 in. wide, and cut across the entire width of the roll, which is usually 30in. wide. If this netting is previously coated with nickel or zinc by electro-deposition it will make a stronger fabric.

Grip the strip at the ends and pass it slowly through the hot glue, so that the formation of air spaces may be prevented. Suspend the strip for one hour or until thoroughly dried.

Having thus prepared several of these strips, take each one singly, bend it into U-shape and pass it backward and forward through a solution composed of 2 oz. of 40 per cent. formaldehyde and 32 oz. of clear water. Suspend to dry without washing. This will set the glue so thoroughly that it will be insoluble even in boiling water.

When the strips are dry they may be dyed any colour with aniline dyes. Common red ink will dye the fabric a brilliant red for the photographic dark-room and blue ink will furnish just the right shade for developing paper prints.

This fabric is light, pliable, fireproof and waterproof. It is semi-transparent and can be rolled up and packed away, and will lend itself to any number of uses.

Owing to the pliability and texture of the material it can be readily cut into any desired shape or size to fill in a window sash. Large trays may be used and relatively large pieces of the netting prepared in a like manner.—*Science Siftings.*

PAST / CIVILIZATION	PRESENT / WAR	FUTURE / PEACE
IN the days of peaceful past, all civilians watched our movements in Swadeshi Goods, and we fought our way to make known Indian goods throughout. We succeeded, and the public were satisfied. The past leads the present.	FROM the FAR EAST and the fighting forces in Mesopotamia, we receive continual Orders for Swadeshi Goods, and to meet the enormous demands we are fighting to stock quantity and quality by keeping them at moderate rates.	IN the near future we look forward for peace, to welcome our fighting Soldiers from the battlefield, and the Swadeshi Stores will renovate its energy to flood Indian Goods on the Market to meet demands in future.

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES
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5 BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut J Adamson, Field Artillery.
Captain A L Brown, Cameronians.
Lieut G R Brown, West Yorks.
Captain W H Bull, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut L G Carlyon, Cameronians.
Lieut-Colonel J H Chadwick, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut F C B Dawson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F H Dungey, Buffs.
Second-Lieut D H G Fishbourne, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C M Gibson, York and Lanc.
Second-Lieut C H Grist, West Kents.
Second-Lieut F T Harrison, East Surreys.
Lieut J S Harrowing, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut H Hartt, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut P Holdroyd, Yorkshire L. I.
Captain V Hook, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut D T Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E P Kaye, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut A S Lewis, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E St H Lingwood, Bedfords.
Captain H R Longbourne, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut C J Luscombe, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut C A S Mathias, Buffs.
Captain W R Morton, Warwicks.
Lieut L E Notcutt, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut R O'Neil, West Ridings.
Captain A G Osborn, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut E K Paton, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut E R R Peck, Suffolks.
Captain S Renton, Devons.
Second-Lieut A Roskilly, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut S Sheppard, Londons.
Second-Lieut J H Stephens, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A M Syrett, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D A Thomas Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut A W Thomson Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H N W Upton, East Surreys.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut H L M Ellis, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A G Keane, Cameronians.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut-Colonel A V P McCammon, Irish Rifles
Second-Lieut E D Mercer, Lancashire Fusiliers.

DIED.

Lieut H A G Walton, Field Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut R Anderton, West Ridings.
Major R J Andrews, Devons.
Second-Lieut H L Arnott West Ridings.
Second-Lieut L V Barnes, West Kents.
Second-Lieut R T Batchelar, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut O P Beaumont, Middlesex.
Captain C D Bennett, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut J Brierley, West Ridings.
Captain J G Bullen Essex.
Second-Lieut W P Cannell Bedfords.
Second-Lieut H Cardwell Lanes Fusiliers.
Lieut H M Carrick Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H J Cartwright, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut R J Clarke, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut P G Cocks, Engineers.
Capt A V Crump, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut D P Cummins Machine Gun Corps.
Capt E S Cuthbert, Medicals.
Second-Lieut E P Dale, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut C F St F Daly, West Surreys.
Capt L F Davin, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A Deves, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Driver, Bedfords.
Capt J M Du Buisson, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut H English, Norfolks.
Lieut A M Fisher, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut C M Francis, West Kents.
Second-Lieut W E Frost, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut H Furniss, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut J Gardiner, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut A A Gardner, Argylls.
Capt C A P Gatley, Medicals.
Capt E C Gimson, Medicals.
Lieut A F Gloar, Cyclists.
Capt S A Hadland, Rifle Brigade.
Capt W V Haigh, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut T V Haighton, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut N G W Hancock, East Surreys.
Capt C D Hanman, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut G P Harding, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut W I D'A Hart, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T Hawksfield, West Ridings.
Major H M Hecland, Rifle Corps.
Lieut-Colonel L H Hickson, West Kents.
Second-Lieut G S Hitch, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J W Hockney, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut H Hoskyn, East Kents.
Second-Lieut R G Hudson, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut F E Hygonin, Field Artillery
Second-Lieut P G Hunt, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Capt J Hunter, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut N R Hunting, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut W F Kerr, East Kents.
Second-Lieut L A Kingham, Berkshires.
Capt A C Lancaster, Welsh Regiment.
Capt R S Langdon, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J H Lister, West Ridings.
Capt E H Littlewood, Devons.
Second-Lieut G C McKew, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J F Macmillan, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut R P Magnus, West Kents.
Second-Lieut K W Merrylees, Engineers.
Second-Lieut N Miller, Warwicks.
Major C H Morris, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut J S Morrison, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut H A Mossman, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut J J Murray, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut T A Nickalls, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W S Oliver-Jones, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut H C Osborne, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut F S Perryman, Middlesex.
Lieut R C P Philp, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut E F Piercy, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut F W Pinkhard, Devons.
Second-Lieut W Pollock, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut D B Pratt, Somersets.
Second-Lieut R C Quincy, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R B Rednall, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut P J Reiss, Bedfords.
Capt G H Rhodes, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut T G Roberts, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut L M S Robinson, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut E T Salberg, Field Artillery.
Capt H E W Savile, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut I D Scott, Scottish Borderers.
Capt W Shaw, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut S V Sheppard, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut H A Simmonds, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut P D Smith, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut S S Soames, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt J M Somervell, West Ridings.
Lieut A R Steele, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut J C Stevens, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut W J Strachan, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J R Symons, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut E Tanner, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut J C Taylor, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut H Toft, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J W Townsend, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut S C Treasure, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut G Vergette, Field Artillery.
Capt H Warren West Kents.
Second-Lieut L L Whyte, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R M Wimbush, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut J A Wright, East Kents.
Lieut T E B Young, Yorkshires.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut L G Angas, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut B S Brewster, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut G W Church, Buffs.
Capt F R Latter, West Kents.
Capt C J Lonergan, East Surreys.
Capt R R Ritchie, Cameronians.
Capt S F Shepherd, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut E T Sykes, Wellingtons.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut P R A Appleton, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut C Holroyd, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut W Stockdale, West Ridings.

MISSING.

Capt J R Ackerley, East Surreys.
Lieut W B Alliban, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut N G Blake, East Kents.
Second-Lieut H V Brown, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut F G Burrell, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J W Butler, East Kents.
Second-Lieut A A Cheeseman, East Kents.
Lieut R Donald, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut G S Faser, East Surreys.
Capt G Grover, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut F S Heard, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut E Heatherington, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut H S Hilder, East Kents.
Second-Lieut T W M Hutton, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut T C Jacobs, Wellingtons.
Capt W K Laem, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut J A Lowrie, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut J W Lisle, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut H H H Lister, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J R Little, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut N R Lowder, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut P J W Lushington, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut B W Macauley, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut C J McKissock, Flying Corps.
Lieut D McLaren, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut J C Metcalf, Essex.
Second-Lieut E Marlow, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut W Mitchell, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut D R Morrish, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut G S M Nathan, Warwicks.
Capt N R Neate, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Parker, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut A S Parkin, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut A T Peek, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut G E H Peskett, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut L M Platnauer, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut N H Priday, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut W H Prior, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T P Pridham, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W A G Purll, East Yorks.
Lieut R L Pyman, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut G Reid, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut T M Reid, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut A H Riley, West Yorks.
Lieut N A M Ring, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut W R Roe, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt H W Samson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut F W Scholes, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut P J Seater, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut H F Street, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut R S Tate, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut J S Thomas, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut G L Tucker, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut W H Walker, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut F Watson, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut H G Wheler, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A H Willes, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut S D Williams, Household Battalion.
Second-Lieut G Wood, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R Woolcott, East Yorks.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut F L Gooseman, Devons, should read Second-Lieut F L Goseman, Lincolns.
Capt M K F Saunders, Field Artillery, should read Capt M K F Saundere, Somersets.

LONDON, May 16.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut J Armstrong, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C Caudle, Hon Artillery Co
Second-Lieut A J Cox, East Yorkshires.
Capt F P Cox, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut H M Dalton, East Yorkshires.
Lieut H A Dolby, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut A R Dugmid, East Yorkshires.
Capt A D Foster, Sussex.
Second-Lieut J J Garden, West Surreys.
Capt L J Gore, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut H C Greenhalgh, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J A Hatton, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J R Hill, Engineers.
Second-Lieut D Jones, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut L J Judge, Trench Mortar Battery.
Second-Lieut G C Knee, East Yorkshires.
Capt F H Knowles, West Yorkshires.
Capt W W Macfadyen, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut W A H Moore, Essex.
Second-Lieut S Oakes, Engineers.
Second-Lieut I A P R Owen, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A Peel, Berkshires.
Capt H Perks, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut H C F Plant, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut J E Pratley, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut J G Russell Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut C A Salisbury, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut P L Smith, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut S A Trounce, Suffolks,
Lieut O Walker, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut R P Weeks, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut K R M Wheater, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W L Wood, Welsh Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut F J Cole, Norfolks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut N H Blythe, Manchesters.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J A de R A Antrobus, Londons.
Second-Lieut M Asquith, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut W B Baillie, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut S F Barratt, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut L Bartlett, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut H A Bending, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J S N Bernays, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut J Bertram, Royal Scots.
Brigadier-General L Boyd-Moss.
Second-Lieut E Bradley, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H Brown, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut L C Bull, South Staffords.
Lieut R A Burnard, West Yorkshires.
Capt G S Burniston, West Yorkshires.
Capt E J Burrows, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut A C Burtenshaw, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A A Butterfield, Engineers.
Capt G W Byng, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W Cairns, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut S N Campbell, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut L S Chamberlain, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut S Chadderton, West Yorkshires.
Capt F G Chambers, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W A Chapman, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut A N Choyce, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut B L Church, Northamptons.
Lieut W D Cronk, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W H Daish, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut F Davie, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R C Davison, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W S N Dent, Northumberlands.
Lieut N H Dillon, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J J Donnovan, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut P H Drake-Brockman, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut H E K Eccles, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A E Edwards, East Yorkshires.
Lieut H E O Ellis, Engineers.
Major R Evans, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut M Fifth, West Yorkshires.
Major H C Fitzgerald, Field Artillery.
Capt L A F Foers, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut C H Freeman, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut E V Gallaway, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J Game, Dorsets.
Capt J Grahamslaw, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut W Gray, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut R Gregg, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut G S Groocock, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut A Hardman, Hon Artillery Co.
Second-Lieut W C Harley, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut E W Haskard, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut T Hawkins, Suffolks.
Capt H H Hemphill, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut R M Heppel, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut-Colonel G V W Hill, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut A M R Hobbs, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut F J B Hotchkiss, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut F Howard, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A B Hutchinson, Royal Scots.
Capt A J S Jackson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F C Jackson, York and Lancasters.
Lieut J H Jobling, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Capt J Johnston, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut H C Keene, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut G H Kinder, West Kents.
Lieut J O Leach, Middlesex.
Lieut A Leake, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut T V Lebreton, East Yorkshires.
Capt P MacD Little, Medicals.
Second-Lieut E A G Macdonald, Durhams.
Second-Lieut H W Macdonald, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut W M McGregor, Hon Artillery Co.
Second-Lieut J Mackenzie, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut M C McLaren, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut A W J M Manners, Leicesters.
Capt E W Marshall, Somersets.
Second-Lieut J H Mathias, Welsh Regiment.
Capt H Meintjes, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R E Minnis, Leicesters.
Capt W L C Moore-Brabazon, Irish Regiment.
Lieut C Morgan, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut W J Mould, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut C H Napier, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut C H Naylor, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut F A Newham, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut A C Nicholls, Leicesters.
Lieut H J M O'Reilly, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut W E A Oxley, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut W A Parr, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Paterson, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut V A Y Paterson, Horse Artillery.
Capt A R T Fearett, Seaforths.
Lieut J A Phillips, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G H Quantrill, Lincolns.
Lieut J Read, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut R S Read, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut G B F Rudd, Leicesters.
Lieut F Scott, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut R L Sennett, Leicesters.
Capt S O Shepherd, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F S Slanley, Field Artillery.
Capt D J S Stephen, Medicals.
Capt L Sturt, Hon. Artillery Co.
Capt J Symes, Devons.
Second-Lieut R G Tattersall, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E L Todd, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut G Veatch, Royal Scots.
Capt J Walker, West Ridings.
Capt R B Wallace, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J C Walton, West Ridings.
Major T L Warner, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut G C White, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut G N D Whyte, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut D F Wilkinson, Liverpools.
Capt H G Willis, Medicals.
Second-Lieut S Wood, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut E H J Woodhouse, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut C F W Worswich, Leicesters.
Lieut T Wotton, East Kents.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Capt N J Bannatyne, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J E Slater, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Capt N R Taylor, Black Watch.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut R H Fedden, Hon Artillery Co
Second-Lieut L F Gandar-Dower, Hon Artillery Co.
Capt R W F Hammond, Hon Artillery Co.
Capt F H S Satchwell, Hon Artillery Co.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W Harris, Leicesters.
Capt H E Milburn, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut F B Pitts, Leicesters.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut G Akester, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut W Bell, Black Watch.
Capt P R Bland, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut D T Boyd, Cameronians.
Lieut R B Campbell, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut R M Chaworth-Musters, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut F D S Eales, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut W J Henderson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut W R Hignett, East Yorkshires.
Lieut T G Holmes, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut M M Kaizer, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D T Neill, Royal Scots.
Capt W B Nixon, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut F R Oliver, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut L H Pearce, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut E E Rawlings, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut A H Scott, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut A C Webster, East Yorkshires.

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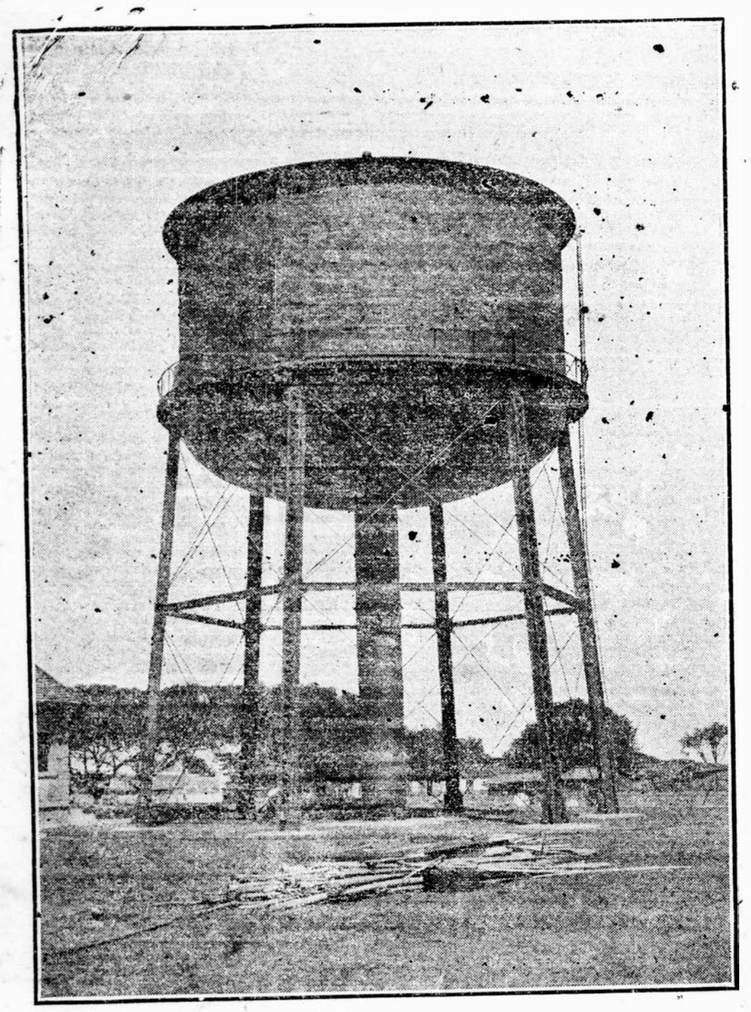

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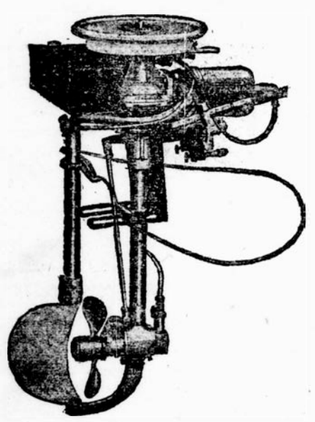

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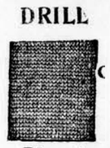

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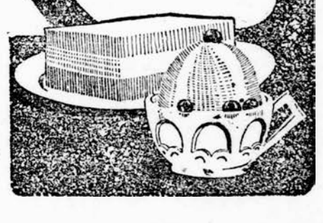

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